

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BANDUNG COMMEMORATION

Thai Statement

BK250722 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 24 Apr 85

["Full text of the statement by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on the auspicious occasion of the 30th anniversary celebration of the Asian-African conference in Bandung"]

[Text] It is a great honor and privilege for me to convey, on behalf of the government and the people of the Kingdom of Thailand, the warmest greetings to the meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African conference in Bandung. I wish also to pay a special tribute to the Republic of Indonesia for the initiative in holding the commemoration of that historic event.

Thirty years ago, 29 nations of Asia and Africa, representing more than half the population of the world, issued a final communique of the Asian-African conference in Bandung reaffirming the sacred purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Thailand is proud to have participated actively in that conference. Since then, Thailand has abided by the principles enunciated in the Declaration of the Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation of the final communique of the Bandung Conference whereby, free from mistrust and fear and with confidence and goodwill towards each other, nations should practice tolerance and live together in peace and develop friendly cooperation as good neighbors. It was in this spirit that the ASEAN declaration, announcing the formation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, was adopted in Bangkok on 8 August 1967. It is also to be recalled that the ASEAN declaration of the Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality of 1971 was made in the belief in the continuing validity of the Bandung Conference declaration's principles, by which states may coexist peacefully.

Today, most nations of Asia and Africa are enjoying the fruits of freedom and independence. They have undertaken economic and cultural cooperation as envisaged in the final communique of the Bandung Conference. For some, however, freedom and peace continue to be denied to them. This is in flagrant contradiction of the Bandung Conference Declaration on the Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation, in which it was stated that the right of self-determination must be enjoyed by all peoples and that all nations should have the right freely to choose their own political and economic systems and their own way of life in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Thailand believes that it is incumbent upon all nations to oppose resolutely all forms and manifestations of colonialism and racism so that all people may determine for themselves their destinies in accordance with their own ideals and aspirations free from external interference.

It is a fervent hope of my government that, as a result of this celebration, the flame which was lit 30 years ago would be rekindled by the Asian and African nations here assembled so that it would light the way to international peace and security and a common prosperity and well being of all. I wish the 30th anniversary celebration of the Asian-African conference all success.

'Full Text' of Declaration

BK251505 Jakarta International Service in English 0822 GMT 25 Apr 85

["Full text" of 25 April 1985 declaration of Asian-African commemorative meeting in Bandung -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Delegations of Asian and African countries representing the peoples of the two continents met in Bandung on 24 and 25 April to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African conference.

They reiterate their deep conviction in the continuing validity of principles and objectives enunciated in the final communique of the 1955 Bandung Conference and stress in particular the importance and enduring relevance of the 10 principles embodied in the declaration on the promotion of world peace and cooperation.

2. The great significance of [words indistinct] these principles underlines their common legacy and experience in the struggle for national liberation to cast off the colonial yoke not only for their own countries but for all peoples of Asia and Africa and other regions of the world. True, more than any other factors, [words indistinct] common destiny (?that served) as the unifying element and guiding influence in bringing the representatives of Asia and Africa together in 1955 [words indistinct] resulting in accelerated process in decolonization worldwide.

3. The 1955 Bandung Conference (?gave birth to a) reinvigorated sense of national identity and common [words indistinct] since become a constant inspiration and guide for joint action among the Asian, African, and other states of the Third World. [Words indistinct] a spirit of solidarity and determination that has illuminated the hearts and minds of men and women throughout Asia and Africa [words indistinct]. The Bandung Conference was also the first international gathering to accord recognition to the liberation movements in Africa.

4. The basic ideals and orientation conceived in Bandung in 1955 found their further expression in Belgrade in 1961 when the Nonaligned Movement was born, constituting another landmark in the onward march of peoples toward freedom, peace, justice, and equality. Indeed, [words indistinct] consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement, the Bandung principles will continue to be an inspirational (?rostrum) for newly independent states and for peoples who are struggling for their freedom and independence.

5. The issues and problems addressed at the Asian-African conference in 1955 of economic and cultural cooperation, human rights and self-determination, colonialism, racism, and the promotion of world peace and international cooperation are as relevant today as they were 30 years ago. Equally valid remain the principles and recommendations enunciated and [words indistinct].

6. The African and Asian countries (?express their) regret that many of the (postures) and conditions that contributed to a gravely disturbing international situation in the 1950's continue to affect the relations among states. [passage indistinct]

7. The Asian and African countries express their deep concern over the accelerating arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, the danger of an impending arms race in outer space, and the escalation of global military expenditures which represented [words indistinct] that can be made available for development purposes. In this regard, they emphatically reiterate while the primary responsibility to prevent a nuclear catastrophe rests with the nuclear weapon states, it cannot be made the exclusive concern, obviously, for world disarmament, peace, and security are the responsibility of mankind as a whole.

In conformity with the overwhelming desire of the international community to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race, the nuclear weapon states are [words indistinct] to cease all nuclear weapon tests and the production of nuclear weapons to commit themselves against their use and to proceed immediately with negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

Welcoming the commencement of negotiations between the USSR and the USA on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, they express the hope that these negotiations will yield significant results in the common interests of all nations and all peoples.

8. The Asian and African countries express their grave concern over the persistence of many conflict situations in various regions of the world. They reaffirm that the benefits of self-determination, sovereignty, nonintervention and noninterference, and abstention from acts and threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country are inviolable. In this regard, the ongoing conflicts in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, and other parts of the world [words indistinct] in accordance with the UN Charter, the 10 Bandung principles, and the principles and objectives of the movement of nonaligned countries.

9. While the case of the decolonialization in general has reached its final, decisive phase, the participating countries noted with great concern that the people of Namibia, having endured a century of colonial bondage, continue to languish under the illegal occupation of the Pretoria regime. They reiterate their solidarity with and support for the (?just) struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve self-determination, freedom, and national independence under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], their sole and authentic representative. They strongly condemn the racist regime of Pretoria for its decision to install so-called interim administration in Windhoek and call upon all members of the UN not to accord any recognition to or to cooperate with the puppet administration in Namibia. They reaffirm that the only viable solution to the question of Namibia is the full implementation of Security Council Resolution No 435 of 1978 and [words indistinct].

10. In expressing their full indignation at the racist Pretoria regime's (?oppression) against the people of South Africa, the participating countries reaffirm that the eradication of apartheid remains one of the most urgent tasks before the international community. They underscore the solidarity with and unconditional support for the struggle waged by the oppressed people of South Africa under the leadership of the national liberation movement, recognized by the Organization of African Unity, or OAU, for a democratic [words indistinct]. They reiterate the imperative need for the UN Security Council to impose mandatory and comprehensive sanctions to compel the Pretoria regime to terminate its policies and practice of apartheid and its illegal occupation of Namibia.

11. Equally, participating countries express their full solidarity with and support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and authentic representative, to achieve their inalienable rights, including the rights to [word indistinct] self-determination, and the rights to establish a national independent and sovereign state in Palestine. They express their indignation and condemn the [words indistinct] of Israel against the Arab population in the occupied territories of Palestine, south Lebanon, and (?Golan). They remain fully convinced that a tangible, just, and lasting solution [words indistinct] until Israel totally and unconditionally withdraw from all Palestinian and Arab land occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, in implementation of the relevant resolution of the United Nations. The participating countries [words indistinct] in south Lebanon against Israeli occupation.

12. It is a matter of deep concern that 3 decades after the Bandung Conference, the just demand of developing countries for the eradication of economic backwardness, domination, and exploitation, and for the achievement of equitable development and progress is yet to be fulfilled. The global economy is still embroiled in crisis and international economic relations are still characterized by [words indistinct]. The world has experienced the most prolonged recession of the postwar period, accompanied by stagnation, the transfer of resources to the developing countries [word indistinct] in the form of [word indistinct] mounting protectionism against their exports, and the accumulation of a staggering debt burden.

Despite their best efforts, (?their) development has been seriously affected in many developing countries [words indistinct] in the least developed and poor among them where [word indistinct] and abject poverty remain the serious plight of hundreds of millions of people.

13. The participating countries express (?deep) concern at the critical economic situation in Africa, particularly in countries affected by drought, desertification, refugees, and other external factors. They urge the international community to take urgent effective measures through bilateral and multilateral assistance to support the considerable efforts of the African countries to alleviate the situation.

14. In the face of the global nature of the challenges confronting mankind, an equally global response is called for. The Asian and African countries call for a new (?vigor) in implementing economic cooperation but recognizes that global economic recovery can be sustained and durable only if it is accompanied by urgent measures to reactivate the development of the developing countries *inter alia*, through the enlargement of the transfer of [words indistinct] resources to the developing countries, dismantling of protectionist barriers in the developed countries, and a long-term solution of the debt problem. They also stress the need for [word indistinct] the least developed countries. The participating countries (?also) urge all developed countries to join in the early resumption of negotiations [words indistinct] in international finance, trade, and industry [words indistinct] more equitable and responsive to the needs and interests of the developing countries and would usher in a new international economic order.

15. By the same token and in conformity with the spirit of Bandung, it is extremely important that the developing countries strengthen their mutual cooperation and intensify their efforts for achieving political self-reliance. Only through the effective implementation of the Buenos Aires (?plan of action) of 1978, (?GCDC) and the Caracas [word indistinct] program of action of 1981, (?AECDC) can they begin to reduce vulnerability of their economies, enhance genuine interdependence, and thus contribute towards the establishment of the NIEO, or the New International Economic Order.

16. To deal with the multitude of formidable issues before the international community, the African and Asian countries (?assert) that the principles contained in the final communique of the Bandung Conference and subsequently emphasized in the declaration of the Nonaligned Movement are central to a peaceful and just solution as well as to the foundation of the NIEO.

17. The Asian and African countries reiterate their conviction that development of cultural cooperation is one of the most effective means in promoting understanding among nations. It is [words indistinct] to note that the ever-expanding cultural relations among Asian and African states since 1955 have (?established) a fraternal bond among their peoples. Aware of the cultures of Asia and Africa, they underscore the need to preserve their cultural heritage as a fundamental element of their national identity. Therefore, in the interests of preserving their cultural heritage and national identity and ensuring more balanced flow of information and communication among the international community as a whole, it is imperative to exert greater efforts to achieve the realization of the New International Information and Communication Order, or NIICO, initiated by UNESCO.

18. The African and Asian countries have reaffirmed their commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. [passage indistinct] They expressed their conviction that the UN is a unique and indispensable forum for resolving the [word indistinct] world issues.

In this connection, they consider that the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference would provide the best opportunity to review the performance of the UN system over the past 4 decades with a view to enhancing its role and effectiveness in achieving peace, security, justice, and development as well as in establishing equitable economic relations to bring peace, in developing and strengthening friendly relations among nations, in promoting fundamental human rights and freedom in the world, and generally in solving international problems of a political, economic, and social character.

19. The Asian and African countries solemnly pledge their unwavering commitment to continue (?promoting) the spirit of Bandung and strengthening solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and all other developing countries with the framework of the movement of the nonaligned countries and the Group of 77, and they call on all countries to join them in this endeavor by intensifying their cooperation for a better future.

Mokhtar on Declaration

BK260908 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says that the declaration of the 30th Asian-African conference anniversary commemoration was the result of the talks among Asian and African delegates [words indistinct] of which deals with various global issues, not only [word indistinct] policy, such as regional conflicts. The declaration contains statements on the need to rekindle a spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and independence for the settlement of various problems including regional conflicts as expected by the Bandung spirit, the minister said in a press conference at the Merdeka Building in Bandung yesterday shortly after he closed the meeting.

According to Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, the declaration [words indistinct] relating to economic cooperation and even applicable to the group 75 [as heard] or North-South [words indistinct] cooperation. He also stressed that the 2-day meeting of the delegations attending the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the AA [Asian-African] conference was not a conference to solve any issues but just to commemorate the historical international event, he said.

The closing ceremony yesterday was marked by speeches of four delegates of Thailand, Jordan, Nigeria, Gambia, and the special envoy of the African National Congress.

Mokhtar, Wu Xueqian Talk

BK251542 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] In an interview with Television Republic of Indonesia tonight, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the Bandung Declaration which is now an official document had been approved unanimously. Minister Mokhtar said that his talks with PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian have been very useful and enhanced mutual understanding between the two parties. Minister Mokhtar and the PRC minister held more than 1 hour of talks yesterday. Minister Mokhtar added that the commemorative ceremony of the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African conference in Bandung was a great success in terms of the ceremony itself and the declaration it has issued.

Suharto, Wu Xueqian Meet

BK251520 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] The PRC would like to promote Sino-Indonesian relations based on the 10 principles of peaceful coexistence.

PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said this in his conversation with President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace prior to attending a banquet hosted by the president in honor of delegates participating in the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Asian-African conference. During the 5-minute conversation, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also delivered a greetings message from the PRC president and prime minister, who also received similar greetings from President Suharto.

The banquet was attended by Mrs Suharto, the vice president and Mrs Wirahadikusumah, a number of cabinet ministers, and foreign ambassadors. The banquet was followed by a cultural show displaying a number of dances. The delegates from 91 countries participating in the Bandung Conference commemoration returned to Jakarta from Bandung this evening.

Wu 'Optimistic' on Indonesia

BK260617 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Several delegates to the commemorative meeting of the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference today left Jakarta for home. At Cengkareng Airport, moments before his departure for home, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who led the PRC delegation to the meeting, told newsmen that he has seen important changes in Indonesia's development, particularly in the economic field.

Minister Wu added that he is optimistic that his country's relations with Indonesia will further develop in line with the deepening of mutual understanding and trust between the two countries. He hoped that the two countries will sign a direct trade agreement as soon as possible.

Wu Leaves Jakarta

HK260444 Hong Kong AFP in English 0430 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Jakarta, April 26 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian ended a high-profile visit to Indonesia today expressing hopes for an improvement in Beijing-Beijing-Jakarta relations, frozen since 1967.

Mr. Wu left without a formal meeting with Indonesian President Suharto, but did have an impromptu five-minute talk before a state banquet here yesterday. "President Suharto expressed his hope that Sino-Indonesian relations will develop on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence," said Mr. Wu, adding that he reciprocated that wish.

Indonesia's influential State Secretary Sudharmono, who sat with Mr. Wu at the banquet and was seen engaged in active conversation, told reporters that Jakarta stood by his precondition for reviving diplomatic ties.

During his visit, Mr. Wu sought to dispel fears that Beijing backed the Indonesian Communist Party. He said China's Communist Party gave only moral support to other communist parties in the region.

Mr. Wu said that during his talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Bandung, they had agreed to reopen direct trade ties and create conditions for increased contacts. "They (the Indonesians) agreed to start direct trade and we agreed that an agreement should be concluded as soon as possible by the economic boards authorised by the government of our respective countries," he said.

Mr. Mokhtar told reporters in Bandung that a memorandum of understanding to provide for renewed trade ties would be signed but gave no indication of the date. He has said that the two ministers had agreed to proceed slowly with normalising relations.

Ito, Son Song-pil Meet

OW251255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito who represented Japan at the 30th anniversary meeting of the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference met Son Song-pil, vice chairman of Supreme Peoples Assembly of North Korea, in Bandung, Indonesia, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday.

Ito requested the North Korean representative to Bandung that North Korea give to Japanese women married to North Koreans opportunity to visit their kin or ancestral graves in Japan. Son told Ito that he would convey the request to his government, the sources said. Some 1,800 Japanese women married to Koreans were known to be living in North Korea as of 1984 and none of them had visited Japan. Japan does not have diplomatic relations with North Korea.

Besharati Meets Wu

LD241607 Tehran IRNA in English 1523 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Bandung, April 24, IRNA -- Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati who is currently in Indonesia heading a delegation to attend the 20th anniversary of the Bandung Conference, Tuesday met with the People's Republic of China Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

During the meeting, the two sides talked about the expanding relations between the two countries after the victory of the Islamic revolution and stressed the necessity of increasing high level contacts. They also called for further expansion of relations.

Wu was also informed of the non-negotiable stands of the Islamic Republic towards the adventurisms of the Iraqi regime including attacks upon residential areas and deployment of chemical weapons as well as international laws.

Besharati also met with the head of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization in which the latter was informed of the latest developments of the Iraqi imposed war, among them the recent attacks of the Baghdad regime upon Iran's civilian areas.

The head of the General Assembly in return praised the stands of the Islamic republic and expressed interest to travel to Iran in the future.

'Arafat Meets Suharto

BK241618 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The PLO today renewed its determination to remain committed to the Declaration of the 10 Principles of Bandung, the Nonaligned Movement, and cooperation with non-aligned leaders. In a written message to President Suharto in conjunction with the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung today, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat further said that the Afro-Asian conference has given a strong impetus to liberation movements around the world. This has in turn proved that nations fighting against colonial oppression do not stand alone but are part of the gigantic force of millions of human rights marching under the Bandung banner.

The PLO chief expressed his strong appreciation for the solidarity and support by nonaligned countries for the Palestinian people's struggle to liberate their country and recover their inalienable rights, including the rights to self-determination and to establish a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

SUSPECTED NORTH KOREAN 'SPY BOAT' IN JAPAN WATERS

OW260913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO -- The National Police Agency (NPA) alerted prefectural police throughout the country Friday against an unidentified speedboat recently seen in southern Japan water, suspecting that it may be a spy boat from North Korea.

The vessel, pursued by maritime safety patrol boats that discovered it in waters off Miyazaki Prefecture, might have been used to smuggle North Korean spies into or from Japan the NPA said.

Sixty-nine North Korean spies with the mission of brainwashing and persuading prominent South Koreans in Japan to spy for the North have been arrested since the end of World War II, police authorities said. Some spies landed at Hyuga, Miyazaki Prefecture where they came by outboard motor rubber boats after transferring from a speedboat offshore in June 1981, they said.

A South Korean national operating a company was arrested for smuggling into Japan and spying for North Korea in March, the authorities said.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERY TALKS REACH ACCORD

OW260219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0208 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 25 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Thursday reached broad agreement on bilateral salmon fishery cooperation in open seas in the northwestern Pacific after one year of tenacious negotiations.

But the Soviets insisted that detailed talks on the actual size of fish quotas allotted to Japan should start only after the agreement, to be initiated in a few days, takes effect. This threatens to cause a substantial delay in the start of operations by Japanese fishermen, which usually begin May 1.

Details of the agreement were not immediately known but Japanese delegation sources said the Japanese and Soviet negotiators have reached an agreement acceptable to both sides. The negotiations have been stalled over a tough Soviet position based on the U.N. law of the sea giving a country control over anadromous fish like salmon which return from the ocean to rivers where they spawn. Japan has been requesting the right to catch such fish in the open sea.

The sources said that the tough Soviet stand is likely to remain unchanged in the detailed talks on fish quotas, noting that the Soviets are especially concerned about operations in the past by Japanese fishing boats in violation of previous agreements. The new agreement, expected to be effective for three to five years instead of only one year as in the past, will consist of a preamble and sections dealing with the situation of salmon fishing operations, bilateral fishing cooperation, the establishment of a committee to negotiate actual fishing operations and the effective period of the agreement.

The possibility of a substantial delay in the start of operations by Japanese fishing boats as a result of further talks to set catch quotas and the time required for ratification of the agreement has raised fears that salmon may have moved northward from some fishing grounds by the time fishing starts.

PRC'S PENG ZHEN MEETS OSAKA BUSINESSMEN

OW251301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Osaka, April 25 KYODO -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (parliament), Thursday reiterated his call for stepped-up Japanese investment in China.

During a meeting with business leaders in region, Peng explained in detail the Chinese policy on foreign capital investment and related Chinese laws. Stressing that the interest of foreign investors is protected under the Chinese Constitution and relevant laws, Peng urged the business leaders to step up investment and promote joint ventures in China. He emphasized there is no fear of joint ventures being amended due to such factors as a change in the Chinese leadership.

Peng already called on Japan to expand investment in his country in a speech delivered in the Japanese Diet Wednesday. In response, Hosai Hyuga, president of the Kansai Economic Federation, said the business community in the Osaka region will promote economic interchanges with China to contribute to China's modernization efforts.

BELGIAN PRINCE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VISIT

Meet Nakasone

OW240615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Prince Albert of Belgium met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday and discussed economic relations between Japan and the common market countries.

Prince Albert, younger brother of King Baudouin, was accompanied by Belgium's Deputy Prime Minister Jean Gol to the meeting at Nakasone's official residence.

Asked by Gol about Japan's stance at the coming Bonn summit, Nakasone reportedly said one of the focal topics for Japan would be the proposal for another round of multilateral trade negotiations. Japan hopes the summit meeting will reach agreement on an early start to the negotiations in order to protect the free trade system and to counter protectionist moves, Nakasone told the European guests. According to Japanese officials, Nakasone also said it was important to begin the new round of trade talks early next year to allow new agreements on freer world trade to be concluded by the end of the 1980s.

Gol said the European Community (EC) had committed itself to the new round "tentatively," but he added that there were some difficult problems in kicking off the talks, according to the officials.

Nakasone will represent Japan at the May 2-4 Bonn summit of industrially advanced nations, which will also be attended by leaders of the United States, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Canada and the EC.

Prince Albert visited Tsukuba, north of Tokyo, Tuesday to attend Belgian National Day celebrations at Tsukuba Expo '85.

Gol on Cruise Missiles

OW241349 Tokyo KYODO in English 1335 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Jean Gol, Belgian deputy prime minister and foreign trade minister, Wednesday told reporters here that Belgium has four options on deployment of cruise missiles in its territory, depending on progress made at the U.S.-Soviet arms talks currently being held in Geneva.

Gol said Belgium has officially agreed to deploy a total of 48 U.S. cruise missiles by the end of 1987, and 16 of the missiles have already been installed. However, Brussels has four hypotheses on the conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations and its policy concerning the missiles varies according to each hypothesis. Gol said.

If the Geneva talks result in "zero missiles in Europe, which is very hypothetical, but one can always hope," he said, "the 16 missiles already placed would be removed."

If a different number of cruise missiles which can be deployed in Europe is decided, Belgium will follow the decision but if the negotiations are unsuccessful, all 48 missiles will be installed as originally planned, Gol said.

If the Geneva negotiations continue without any concrete decision but with a prospect of progress being made, then Belgium will postpone the current deadline for missile deployment until June 1988, he said. Gol said the missile's deployment in Belgium has been authorized and "there is no question about the plan's execution." He stressed the position of Brussels as the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Gol, who was invited by the Japanese Government to visit the Tsukuba exposition along with Belgium's Prince Albert, has discussed economic relations between Belgium and Japan in the framework of the general agreement on tariffs and trade with government officials.

Gol met International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and State Minister Toshio Komoto earlier this week. He also met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Wednesday and talked about Japan-Belgium trade, especially the "imbalance by one-to-three to the disadvantage of the Belgium-Luxembourg economic union," Gol said.

Gol wound up his four-day visit to Japan Wednesday and left here for home.

U.S. ENVOY CALLS FOR WIDER JAPANESE MARKET

OW240951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield Wednesday urged Japan to provide fair access to foreign businessmen to compete in Japan, warning Japan will suffer the most if the free world trade system collapses.

Speaking at a Diet committee, Mansfield delivered a sharp critique on what he described as the "so-called" market-opening packages the government announced since 1981. "They look good on paper but they look pretty thin in substance," Mansfield told the upper house special committee on foreign affairs and comprehensive national security.

The Japanese Government must give the market-opening measures "some flesh," he said. The government announced the latest market-opening package, the seventh since 1981, earlier this month with a pledge to work out an action program by July. Mansfield was the first foreign envoy invited to testify before a Diet committee, indicating the seriousness the Japanese parliament attaches to the growing frustration in the United States about Japan's huge trade surplus. Japan rang a record 37 billion dollars surplus with the United States last year, and Mansfield said the figure could rise to 45-50 billion dollars this year.

Mansfield admitted that the trade imbalance is structural but urged Japan to give American businessmen the same opportunity to compete in Japan as Japanese businessmen enjoy in the United States. "That is what we mean by fair play; that is what we mean by true reciprocity," he said.

Mansfield said the pressure on Japan to open up its markets came not only from the Congress but also from the American business community, which has proposed to impose import surcharges and import quotas on Japanese goods.

Mansfield conceded Japan was not entirely to blame for the Japan-U.S. trade gap, noting the strong American dollar, high interest rates and the huge government deficit in the United States accounted for three quarters of its trade deficit.

While noting the U.S. Congress should cooperate with the administration of President Ronald Reagan to slash the deficit, Mansfield called on the Japanese Diet to support Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to open up the Japanese markets. "The stake is pretty high," he said. "Japan has been the chief beneficiary of the free trade system, and Japan will be the primary loser if the system collapses."

BURMESE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CALLS ON NAKASONE

OW231017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO -- Deputy Prime Minister of Burma U Tun Tin met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday and expressed the hope that the coming Bonn summit would help increase economic cooperation between the rich and poor nations of the world.

In a meeting at the prime minister's office he also gave Nakasone an invitation from Burma's president U San Yu to visit Burma. Nakasone replied that he would consult the Foreign Ministry, the officials said.

U Tun Tin reportedly said Burma hopes that discussions at the Bonn summit of industrialized nations on May 2-4 on world trade, currency and economic matters will lead to a strengthening of cooperation between developed and developing nations. Nakasone replied that he would support moves at the summit for greater cooperation.

U Tun Tin has met International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata, Finance minister Noboru Takeshita and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe since arriving here Monday. He is due to meet Economic Planning Agency Director General Koichi Kato before leaving Japan on Friday.

NAKASONE CHAIRS MEETING ON TRADE FRICTION

OW250453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday that Japan will try its best to ease trade friction by improving market access and increasing imports of manufactured goods.

Chairman of a trade conference at his official residence, Nakasone said Japan will take a "free in principle, restrictive in exception" approach to trade issues, minimizing government intervention. He said Japan should consider international standards on every trade question to avoid international isolation, officials said. He also told the 90-minute, closed-door session that the country should take a comprehensive approach on deciding trade policies, the officials said.

Nakasone said the question of expanding domestic demand will be considered through different economic policies, interest and foreign exchange rates of the U.S. and the business activities of Japan's medium-sized and small firms.

Nakasone moved the conference, usually held around the end of June, to before next week's Bonn summit meeting, they said.

The sixth such gathering since 1970, the conference has shifted its main focus from export promotion to imports of manufactured goods since the third session in 1982.

Nakasone stressed that meeting international standards is vital for Japan in agriculture and in other slumping industries although they require individual consideration. He also said expansion of domestic demand to increase imports would be achieved through deregulation, and that he was not considering new fiscal or monetary policies at present, the officials said.

The trade conference was attended by 29 cabinet ministers and leading industry figures, including international trade and industry minister and conference vice chairman Keijiro Murata, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita.

Hitachi, Ltd. Chairman Hirokichi Yoshiyama, heading a conference machinery import committee, said it is vital that the government improve standards and authorization processes, as well as extend such measures as tariff cuts, tax reductions and financial assistance to stimulate imports of manufactured goods.

Mitsui and Co. advisor Yoshizo Ikeda said that taking the free trade system as a ship and the United States as its captain, Japan had been a guest that should now become at least chief engineer.

Toshiba Corp. Chairman Kazuo Iwata said he opposes any moves for import surcharges in the U.S. or export surcharges in Japan, as they are contrary to the principles of free trade.

When Chairman of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives Shizuma Iwamochi said the government should take a prudent approach in dealing with farm products, Nakasone replied that fulfilling international standards is vital to winning international understanding, the officials said.

NAKASONE URGES PRIVATE SECTOR IMPORT COOPERATION

OW250113 Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday the government and private sector should work together to expand the country's imports.

Friction with Japan's trade partners stemming from the country's trade surpluses should be eased through further cooperation between the sectors, Nakasone told a meeting of government ministers and business representatives. Participants in the trade meeting included Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata.

Japan should proceed rapidly with import promotion measures to ward off growing overseas criticism of the country's snowballing trade surpluses, said an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION CONCLUDES

OW251101 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) ended a stormy three-day convention Thursday with a newly inaugurated leadership stitching together a fragile compromise over the contentious issue of domination of party affairs by "party elders."

The convention, held to commemorate the 25th founding anniversary of the center-left opposition party, turned into a shouting match right from the opening day between former party chairman Ikko Kasuga, the central figure among the so-called "party elders," and party dissenters. Kasuga, 73, party chairman from 1971 to 1978, is believed to wield enormous influence within the party in his capacity as permanent party adviser.

In a compromise solution to the divisive "elders domination" issue, the convention expanded the permanent adviser roster, giving the title to three other party leaders, including outgoing chairman Ryosaku Sasaki. "We hope to end the rift as early as possible through talks," newly-elected chairman Saburo Tsukamoto told reporters.

The division between the Kasuga and anti-Kasuga factions became so intense that at one point Kasuga, visibly agitated by heated exchanges, hurled expletives at newly-elected deputy chairman Eiichi Nagasue, his principal critic. Nagasue also claimed victory with the enlargement of the advisory posts which he saw as a way to dilute Kasuga's influence.

The convention endorsed a proposal put forth by the party leadership to seek a coalition with the Liberal-Democratic Party in the event the ruling party loses a majority in a general election. The coalition proposal, however, met strong opposition from the floor, indicating that new party leadership would have to convince the rank and file on the wisdom of sharing power with the conservative, business-backed LDP.

Like the Socialist Party, the DSP is largely backed by organized labor, with the 2.5 million-member Domei (Japanese Confederation of Labor) acting as its principal vote-gathering machine.

The coalition-with-LDP party program marked a basic shift in DSP policy. Over the past 10 years, the DSP has variously favored a coalition with the Socialist Party or Komeito, the two other major opposition parties, in a bid to wrest power from the LDP. The party leadership said coalition with the Socialist Party, from which the DSP broke away in 1960, is no longer feasible because of "basic policy differences."

One major policy difference between the Socialists and the DSP centered in defense. The Socialists advocate "unarmed neutrality" whereas the DSP takes on a more pragmatic line and supports Japan's defense pact with the United States.

The convention formally endorsed the new party triumvirate Thursday, with Tsukamoto elected as chairman, Nagasue as the sole deputy chairman, and Keigo Ouchi as secretary general. The 58-year-old Tsukamoto, Kasuga's protege, succeeds Sasaki, who stepped down from the top party job to promote what he described as a "generation change." Sasaki, 70, has been party leader since November 1977.

PYONGYANG PROTESTS SR-71 OVERFLIGHT ON 26 APRIL

SK260820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0807 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated an act of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed reconnaissance plane deep into the airspace over the territorial waters of our country east of Kosong, and by flying it up to the airspace above the coastal water off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 1043 to 1051 hours on 26 April.

In April alone, their aerial espionage acts have numbered as many as 13. This nakedly shows that, even after the end of the aggressive "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists are constantly clinging to new war preparations, artificially aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

RADIO ON WAR EXERCISES IN SOUTH, SPA PROPOSAL

SK241007 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1249 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho To-ul: "War Exercise Rackets Which Run Counter to an Atmosphere of Dialogue"]

[Text] According to news reports, under the hackneyed excuse of the threat of southward invasion, the South Korean puppets staged a war exercise called "Bat-85" in the entire area of Kangwon Province, South Korea, from 22 to 25 April, mobilizing a large number of puppet army and police forces, the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces, and the militia. Prior to this, the puppets conducted a provocative war exercise called "Myolgong-85" on a large-scale in Kyonggi Province, Inchon, and Kangwon Province, South Korea, from 17 to 20 April jointly with the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, mobilizing forces encompassing more than 1,600,000 men. It is said that they will conduct a war exercise called "Myolgong-85" in the Pusan and South Kyongsang provincial area from 29 April to 2 May. This is a premeditated war maneuver of the puppets to run counter to the trend of the era for peace and to traverse the road of confrontation against us by deliberately heightening tension by kicking up provocative war exercise rackets.

Although the puppets have frantically and repeatedly kicked up war exercise rackets by babbling about the threat of southward invasion more boisterously than ever before, saying the infiltrations from the North are expected in the verdurous and monsoon seasons, the people of the world recognize that no threat of southward invasion exists in Korea, but that of northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets recently staged a provocative joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-85" for more than 2 months with the purpose of attacking us, mobilizing vast forces numbering more than 200,000 and various weapons of mass destruction and military hardware, including nuclear weapons. Following this, they have continuously raised a fuss in playing with fire. This is a clear token of the recognition of the world people's that only the threat of northward invasion exists in Korea. It is widely known that always lying behind the puppets' boisterous reference to the threat of nonexistent southward invasion and their kicking up of war rackets are a heinous aim and intrigue.

As is well known, the fourth session of the Seventh DPRK SPA recently advanced a new and peaceful proposal to hold talks between the national assemblies of the North and South and to issue a joint declaration of nonaggression.

Because of its rational and practical nature, this proposal has won hearty support and approval from the broad strata of the people at home and abroad. Needless to say, the puppets' clamorous reference to the threat of fictitious southward invasion and their raising of a fuss in a frantic manner by playing with fire are wickedly aimed at slandering our peaceful proposal and at deceiving and making a mockery of public opinion at home and abroad.

The puppets' successive kicking up of war exercise rackets under the signboard of the threat of southward invasion is closely related to traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States. According to the remarks of the puppet foreign minister, during his visit to the United States, the puppet traitor will reconfirm the strong U.S. defense resolve to counter the threat from the North and will discuss a plan to increase the military capability of South Korea. Accordingly, it is crystal clear that the puppet traitor's scheduled visit to the United States is primarily aimed at begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and for military aid to strengthen the military capability of South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States is a treacherous and criminal one from beginning to end. In order to fulfill the heinous aim of his visit to the United States, the puppet traitor is frantically maneuvering to further heighten tension on the Korean peninsula.

The puppets' raising of a fuss in a much more frantic manner by playing with fire under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion is also related to the fact that the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of students and the people to achieve democratization has been stepped up in South Korea. As has already been reported, the struggle of students intensified in South Korea with the 25th anniversary of the 19 April people's uprising as momentum; committees for the joint struggle of students have been organized, and the joint struggle of students, workers, and peasants has been strengthened more than ever before. Frightened by this, the puppets are maneuvering to divert the attention of students and the people and to justify their bestial suppression of them by creating a warlike atmosphere under the pretext of the threat of fictitious southward invasion.

The facts vividly show that while superficially advocating dialogue and peace, the puppets have, in fact, traversed the road of confrontation and war and committed treacherous acts.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to make a breakthrough in overcoming the crisis in its military and fascist rule, which has become serious with the passage of time, by further strengthening maneuvers for fascism, treachery, confrontation, and war. It should clearly realize that this will not serve as a means of prolonging its life and should act discreetly.

KIM IL-SONG VISITS KPA UNIT ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK251550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song visited Unit 770 of the Korean People's Army on April 25 and congratulated KPA officers and men on the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

At [numeral indistinct] a.m., President Kim Il-song who is always leading our people and People's Army along the road of victory and glory arrived there. That moment the stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song" burst forth.

President Kim Il-song was accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, member of the Party Central Military Commission and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, member of the Party Central Military Commission and minister of People's Armed Forces.

President Kim Il-song was greeted there by General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, member of the Party Central Military Commission and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Kim Tu-nam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and KPA Generals Yi Ul-sol and Kim Kwang-chin and KPA Colonel General Yi Pong-won, members of the WPK Central Committee, and other KPA generals and commanding officers of the unit.

President Kim Il-song was presented with bunches of flowers carrying boundless reverence of the entire KPA officers and men. He, together with the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, warmly congratulated the KPA officers and men on the 53rd anniversary of the KPA founding and met soldiers, acquainting himself with their service life. He gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in strengthening and developing the Korean People's Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces.

The soldiers of the unit were filled with the firm determination to reliably safeguard the party's revolutionary cause by force of arms by further increasing the combat capacity of the unit.

President Kim Il-song, together with the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, posed for a photograph with the officers and men of the unit.

PRC Unit Marks Anniversary

SK260135 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA, a commemorative gathering was held in a unit of the Chinese [Peoples Liberation Army] PLA, Beijing region on 23 April.

The flags of our country and China were hung in front of the meeting site. The words reading "We warmly congratulate the 53d anniversary of the founding of the KPA!" and "Long live the great friendship forged with blood between the two peoples and two Armies of China and Korea!" were also put up at the meeting place.

Qu Jingji, deputy political commissar of the PLA Beijing region, and unit political commissar (Jin Taihium) were present at the gathering along with many commanders and combatants of the PLA. Charge d'affaires of the embassy of our country in China (Kim Chang-kyu) and military attache Chong To-chol were invited to this meeting.

The unit political commissar and the military attache of the embassy of our country delivered addresses at the meeting. In his address, the unit political commissar said that the KPA, which inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, safeguarded the revolutionary gains of the Korean people by repelling the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists in the fatherland liberation war.

He warmly congratulated the Korean people and the KPA for the successes attained in economic construction in the struggle to defend the nation under the wise leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

Noting that the fourth meeting of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK proposed North-South parliamentary talks in order to promote national reconciliation and trust, to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, and to open a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, he said that this proposal is just.

Stating that China is tenaciously supporting the Korean people's struggle to achieve national reunification, he stressed that the United States should withdraw its troops without fail from South Korea and that the problem of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without interference of outside forces. He expressed the wish that the Korean people achieve the cause of national reunification at an early date under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Touching upon the traditional friendly relations between China and Korea, he pointed out that the Chinese people and the PLA will make all efforts to strengthen and develop this great friendship continuously.

After the meeting, the participants saw the film of our country, "We Cannot Give Up."

SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SPEAKS AT RALLY FOR LENIN

SK250922 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1249 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Speech by Soviet Charge d'Affaires to the DPRK O. Okhonishnikov at a mass rally in Pyongyang on 22 April at the People's Palace of Culture to commemorate Lenin's 115th birthday -- recorded passages in Russian, fading into Korean translation]

[Text] [Begin Okhonishnikov recording] Comrades: First of all, I express heartfelt thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak at a mass rally in Pyongyang to commemorate Lenin's 115th birthday. [applause]

Holding a commemorative function celebrating Lenin's (?birthday) in the DPRK is viewed as the embodiment of the respect of the WPK and the DPRK workers for the great Lenin and his theories. The peoples of the socialist countries, the communists of all countries, and the world's progressive people grandly greet this significant birthday of Lenin.

Lenin is a figure known worldwide as a great thinker, a revolutionary, a leader of the international working class, an encourager of October, and the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Lenin's contribution to producing a scientific revolutionary theory was great and precious Leninism was, is, and will be the ever-victorious weapon of the fighters against the worn-out world and a correct compass indicating the building of a new life. Leninism is the banner for socialist and communist construction in the Soviet Union and the banner of our party's policy.

The decision to elect Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, a prominent activist of the CPSU and the Soviet State, as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the March plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was accepted in our country and abroad as another proof of the CPSU's resolute sincerity toward the Leninist [word indistinct] regarding peace and creation and as the confirmation of the (? consistency) of the party's policy.

The party and the people, invariably adopting Lenin's idea as a guideline, are advancing with confidence along the road toward the completion of the life of Soviet in all aspects and the road toward peace and progress.

Lenin's 115th birthday has a particular political significance for the Soviet people because it is time to coincide with the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War and with the vigorous work of preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress. [end recording]

The speaker referred in detail to the fact that, under the correct leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people last year attained brilliant achievements in all fields of socialist construction. Noting that all successes attained by the Soviet people in socialist economic construction show that the Soviet Union is advancing with confidence in accordance with the lines of Lenin, the speaker said that the Soviet people are overflowing with resolve to brilliantly realize the party's program to complete a developed socialist society in firm unity around the CPSU.

Saying that the CPSU and the Soviet state are making constant efforts to strengthen and develop Korean-Soviet relations on the basis of the firm and immovable principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the speaker continued:

[Begin Okhonishnikov recording] The CPSU and the Soviet state had granted and are granting primary significance to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries. Comrads Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed at a regular meeting of our party Central Committee: We will make all possible efforts to expand cooperation with the socialist countries.

The CPSU and the Soviet State are working to develop and complete Soviet-Korean relations on the basis of the firm and immovable principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We note with satisfaction that the relations between our two countries have been developing dynamically in various fields since the talks between Soviet leaders and Comrade Kim Il-song in Moscow in May of last year. [applause]

Agreements reached at the summit talks between the two countries laid a solid foundation for expanding the relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the WPK and between the USSR and DPRK.

The Soviet Union resolutely supports the struggle of the DPRK workers to create favorable political conditions for reunifying Korea in a peaceful and democratic manner in the Korean people's own strength by forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea. [applause]

Our country supports the new initiative of the DPRK to hold North-South parliamentary talks to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to sign a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South. [applause] We think that the realization of this constructive idea of the DPRK will contribute to creating a condition for preserving peace in Korea and the Far East and for peacefully resolving the national problem of the Korean people.

This year is a special year in the life of the Korean people. Thanks to the defeat of the basic Japanese militarist forces by the Soviet Army and the devoted struggle of Korean patriots for national independence, Korea was liberated 40 years ago. Also, the WPK, the militant vanguard of the Korean people, was founded 40 years ago.

Working in the DPRK, we, Soviet citizens, can directly witness how devotedly the (?Korean workers) are making efforts to mark the (?40th anniversaries) of national liberation and of the founding of the party.

The successful fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan and the excellent successes attained in all fields of socialist construction are a clear demonstration of the might of socialism and the creative talents of the industrious Korean people under the leadership of the WPK led by Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Respected Korean comrades, we wish you good success in socialist construction and on the road to national reunification. [applause] Comrades, the Soviet state is making steady efforts to improve the world (?political) situation, achieve an affirmative reputation in the international arena, and remove the danger of nuclear war hanging over mankind. Proceeding from this purpose, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward a new peaceful initiative.

The Soviet Union will temporarily suspend the deployment of medium-range missiles and postpone the implementation of other countermeasures taken in Europe, demonstrating the desire to maintain life for our posterity by expressing sincerity. The Soviet state is advancing with confidence toward social and economic happiness. The Leninist party, armed with Marxism-Leninism -- a correct scientific theory -- gives us such faith.

Long live immortal and ever-victorious Leninism! [applause] The traditional friendship and (?cooperation) between the Soviet and Korean peoples, between the CPSU and the WPK, and between the Soviet Union and the DPRK will flourish forever! [applause] [end recording]

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH KIM YONG-NAM 24 APRIL

SK260430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, met on April 24 Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier of the Administration Council. The foreign minister conveyed cordial regards the greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Henryk Jablonski. Comrade Henryk Jablonski expressed deep thanks for this and asked the foreign minister to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader Kim Il-song. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PLAN SIGNED WITH INDIA

SK251542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA) -- A 1985-1986 plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India was signed in Pyongyang. It was signed by Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and Joint Secretary on the Ministry of Culture of India J.D. Gupta.

Chong Chun-ki Meets Indian Group

SK251545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA) -- Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki had a friendly talks Thursday with the Indian Government cultural delegation headed by Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Culture of India J.D. Gupta. Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and an official of the Indian Embassy here.

CHON ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON, MEETS WITH SHULTZ

SK260307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, April 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha arrived at the Andrews Air Force Base early Thursday to begin a three-day "official working visit" to Washington. Chon is scheduled to hold summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the third between them, at the White House Friday to discuss matters of mutual concern.

Shortly after his arrival, Chon was greeted by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in a ceremony held at the Washington mall. After the welcoming ceremony, Chon later received Shultz and his wife at his quarters. In the evening, Chon and his wife attended a dinner hosted by U.S. Vice President George Bush at the Thomas Jefferson Hall of the State Department.

Bush said in his dinner speech that "by the year 2000, your high level of defense preparedness and our unswerving commitment to your security will have caused the leaders of North Korea to move toward a satisfactory resolution of the tragic division of your country." He also said that "by the year 2000, I believe your efforts for political liberalization and national harmony will long have solidified the habits of democracy in your country."

In response, Chon said that the Korean question should be resolved peacefully through direct inter-Korean dialogue. "Until the North realizes that dialogue and negotiations, not the military confrontation, are the only ways of survival, I will continue to take the lead in the inter-Korean dialogue with patience."

Pointing out that the U.S. supports have "worked as an important driving force to make Korea's economic development a model case," Chon said that the close cooperative relations between the two countries will be further consolidated as the foundation to lead peace and prosperity of the Pacific region as well as the common prosperity of the mankind. In addition, Chon said that the Olympic flame to be lighted in the southern half of the divided Korean peninsula will shed bright light for global reconciliation.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong who is accompanying Chon, held the first Korea-U.S. foreign ministers' conference with Shultz to discuss in advance the agenda of the summit talks between Chon and Reagan.

PENG ZHEN SAYS PRC TO CONSIDER ATTENDING OLYMPICS

SK251056 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Report by correspondent Chong Yong-sok from Tokyo]

[Text] On 25 April, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of Communist China, now on visit to Japan said that Communist China will take the matter of participating in the Seoul Olympics into affirmative consideration. At a press conference at the Press Club of Japan, Tokyo, Chairman Peng Zhen said: [Beijing] will handle the matter of attending the Seoul Olympiad in accordance with the international convention. To speak subjectively, however, it is actively coping with the matter. Thus, he made clear their intention to participate in the Seoul Olympiad for the first time as one of the highest-level officials of Communist China. Stressing that, though it will make the final decision at a proper time after reviewing the situation, Communist China has an active interest, Chairman Peng Zhen showed a strong intention to attend the Seoul Olympics.

Touching on the situation on the Korean peninsula, Chairman Peng Zhen said that he welcomed the series of dialogue and contact between North and South Korea and that he hoped for the realization of peaceful reunification through efforts of Japan and Communist China to promote North-South contact, thereby urging the joint efforts of Japan and Communist China to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

SPORTS OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI FOR VISIT

SK260318 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP) -- Yi Myong-pak, president of South Amateur Swimming Federation (KASF), arrived in Shanghai, China, on Friday for a five-day visit on the occasion of the Fourth FINA (Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur) World Diving Cup Competition to be held there, a spokesman for the KASF said here.

Yi, also president of the Asian Amateur Swimming Federation and a bureau member of the FINA, is expected to exchange views with other FINA bureau members on the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics both to be held in Seoul, the spokesman said. The KASF dispatched only one athlete, Pak Chong-yong, to the competition, in Shanghai.

BAHRAIN CONSIDERING RESIDENT DIPLOMATIC MISSION

SK260207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP) -- Bahrain is considering establishing a resident diplomatic mission in Seoul, a ranking official of the Middle East country said here Friday.

Al-Hamar, Bahrain assistant undersecretary for financial planning and budget at the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, also said that his nation wants to set up a branch of a Bahrain bank in Seoul as well as a Korea-Bahrain joint bank in Bahrain.

At the close of the first meeting of their joint cooperation committee held here Wednesday through Friday, Al-Hamar who led the Bahrain delegation said that his nation will expand the participation of Korean firms in its construction projects of roads, ports, and oil refineries. The Korean delegates led by Second Assistant Foreign Minister Yun Uk-sop said that they will affirmatively consider allowing the establishment of a branch of a Bahrain bank in Seoul and that of a Korea-Bahrain joint bank in Bahrain.

The two sides agreed to send Korean vegetable experts to Bahrain and to observe "Korea week" in October in Bahrain highlighting a performance of Korean traditional dances and exhibitions. In particular, Bahrain delegates promised that they will support the position of the South Korean Government in international societies, including the United Nations, and will participate in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic, both scheduled for Seoul.

YI MIN-U SAYS NKDP RECOGNIZES LEGITIMACY OF DJP

SK252352 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] said yesterday that his party does not deny the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic. He made the point in reaction to the current stand of the ruling Democratic Justice Party that it can hardly accept the opposition demand for the granting of a special amnesty to Kim Tae-chung because the issue is related to the legitimacy of the Republic.

"Our demand for the restoration of Kim's full civil rights does not mean that we deny the current government's legitimacy," Yi said in a meeting with reporters at NKDP headquarters.

An NKDP statement issued by party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said that "it is unfortunate that the DJP has a misconception of our demand for granting a special amnesty to Kim." "If we did not recognize the law, we would not have used the words, 'the granting of a special amnesty,'" the statement explained.

Yi Taek-ton, secretary general of the NKDP, maintained that there is no need for the DJP to link Kim's question to the Republic's legitimacy. "I think they have an incorrect view of the current political situation," he added.

Regarding the current political impasse over the opening of the newly elected National Assembly, the NKDP leader commented "the DJP appears to be needing some time" because President Chon Tu-hwan is now making an official visit to the United States. The opposition party has refused to attend the inaugural session of the Assembly, calling for the early restoration of Kim's full civil rights and an immediate release of the so-called prisoners of conscience. The legal term of the new legislature began April 11.

Yi said, "I think this is not the appropriate time for me to meet with DJP chairman No Tae-u to find a breakthrough." He expected floor leaders of the two parties to resume the talks on the two knotty issues.

DAEWOO STRIKERS SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION

SK252359 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The Supreme Prosecutor's Office plans to file criminal charges against those suspected of playing leading roles in the nine day strike at the Pupyong plant of Daewoo Motor Co.

"Prosecutors will investigate the strike action to determine what persons are most responsible for it," a senior prosecutor said yesterday. He said the investigation will begin as soon as the on-going police probe into the incident ends. Those to be punished may include at least four persons who were said to have engaged in violence during the sit-in protest at the plant's research unit. It was reported earlier that some of the striking workers damaged part of the cement wall of the room where the sit-in protest was held.

"Those who committed violence and others who played leading roles in the strike may not go punished, although company officials do not want to have them prosecuted," said another senior prosecutor. He also indicated that prosecutors may file charges against four to five persons who are suspected of organizing the strike. All of them allegedly concealed their educational backgrounds to attain manual jobs at the plant, thus positioning themselves to instigate blue-collar workers to start labor disputes.

The tough prosecution stand came following a report that the Ministry of Labor Affairs will check whether the strikers violated labor laws. A ministry spokesman pointed out that the workers staged the strike without reporting it to the ministry, in violation of labor law. The labor law stipulates that all strikes must be reported to the ministry before they begin.

The ministry will thoroughly investigate the leaders as well as supporters of the controversial strike in preparation for legal action against those who turn out to have violated labor laws, the spokesman said.

He said the ministry will also check the working conditions at the plant and take legal action against the management if the plant fails to meet legal standards. The spokesman said the ministry is resolved to work out measures to preclude the recurrence of such labor disputes in future.

KOREA TIMES URGES RESPONSIBLE LABOR ADMINISTRATION

SK252338 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Daewoo Labor Dispute"]

[Text] We are much relieved at the end of the prolonged labor dispute at the Daewoo Motoer Co. plant in Pupyong, which has just been settled through a sincere and strenuous labor-management dialogue.

Involved in the dispute, unprecedently large in scale, were thousands of employes at one of the nation's major industrial setups. The confrontation was centered around the wage hike protest by the Daewoo workers with the dispute lasting for as many as 10 days.

A lengthy strike had virtually paralyzed the operations of the Daewoo plant for more than a week, resulting in an estimated daily loss of 400 million won due to the suspension of production work. This should have been a real blow to the management of the industrial company involved, with keen attention drawn to it from society as a whole.

We as outsiders are not in a position to side with either disputing party or comment on specific results of the Daewoo labor strife at this juncture, although we have been gravely concerned and will be closely watching any followup developments. Nevertheless, we should now reiterate the necessity of painstakingly pushing through dialogue between labor and management until the last possible moment. In this course, both sides must be ready to hear what the other party has to say, rather than going too far by excessively blaming each other, thus blocking the channel for serious dialogue.

Fortunately enough, the management of Daewoo was said to have frankly admitted the fact that the hard-pressed situation among its workers had been overlooked by it. Consequently, it had expressed its readiness to make an approach to the call by unionists, finally leading to the settlement of what once appeared to be an explosive labor controversy.

Of late, we are aware of the mounting sentiment among the working populace that may touch off similar labor disputes at other industrial workshops. If that happens, its consequences would certainly be grave, turning things from bad to worse under the presently difficult national economic circumstances.

On the part of workers, their main concern is of course how to win their call for wage increases to the best possible level. As yet, they are reminded that both labor and management are essentially in the same boat on the ground that they can hardly justify any extreme labor dispute to such an extent as to bring about the bankruptcy of the company employing them, with management facing ever acute hardships in competing in domestic and international markets.

Both labor and management should endeavor to remain sober enough at the negotiation table when a labor dispute flares up, so as to avoid any extreme showdown which could bring about a fatal blow to their concerned industry.

In this sense, the Daewoo situation may be considered as an illustrative case in terms of both the dispute's background and the eleventh-hour attitudes of the disputing parties to tackle the argument with sincerity and perseverance.

The question, however, is the climate and framework of the existing labor unions at industrial setups which are liable to such labor disputes, along with the vulnerability of management to labor unrest.

This should be so, even if the Daewoo labor incident was, as is said in some circles, agitated by extremists who allegedly sneaked into labour unions for just such purposes. In other words, the example of Daewoo was not the one to fundamentally solve the growing labor problems which, albeit an inevitable outgrowth of industrialization, pose a serious socioeconomic issue in our society.

For this reason, we refer to the basic aspect of labor problems that ought be dealt with by political leaders and responsible labor administrators in such aspects as streamlining the labor-related laws.

Whenever a large-scale labor dispute occurs, the complaints among unionists are considered a major cause, telling of the fragile status of existing labor unions, as was apparent in the case of Daewoo this time.

In effect, the labor administration should display its function to institutionalize the activities of labor unions in such a formula as to play their role in a desirable fashion, instead of giving any impression of administrative disregard for labor affairs.

BASIC PLAN TO EXPAND FOREIGN INVESTMENT SOUGHT

SK260042 Seoul YONHAP in English 0021 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will develop a basic plan by the end of June to expand the number of industrial areas eligible for foreign investment, a Finance Ministry official said Friday. Under the plan, about 230 of the nation's 339 potential investment areas from which foreign concerns have been restricted will be opened gradually to foreign investment, the official said.

The purpose of the plan is to strengthen the international competitiveness of Korean industries through the proposed phased liberalization of foreign investment until 1988, the official said. Another purpose of the plan is to eliminate unnecessary friction resulting from pressure to further open local industries to advanced countries, he added.

The government will increase the amount of foreign investment in South Korea from 419 million U.S. dollars in 1984 to 1.05 billion dollars in 1988 to help improve balance-of-payments position. The projected 1988 foreign investment figure will account for 16.2 percent of Korea's total foreign capital requirement in 1988, the official said.

Under the revised foreign capital inducement act, scheduled to go into effect in July, the Finance Ministry will raise the liberalization ratio of Korea's foreign investment from 66 percent now to 72 percent later this year and to 90 percent in 1988, he said. The ministry will encourage as many foreign concerns as possible to invest in high-technology industries and Olympic-related fields, he said.

UNEN PUBLISHES CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY SLOGANS

OW180339 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1349 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee has addressed a fraternal greeting to the peoples of socialist countries and the whole world on the occasion of the upcoming celebration of 1 May -- the day of international solidarity of working people. In greeting the peoples of socialist countries, the MPRP Central Committee slogans published today in UNEN proclaim the salutations: "Long live proletarian and socialist internationalism!"; "Let the international friendship and comprehensive cooperation of socialist community countries strengthen and develop!"; "Long live the glorious 40th anniversary of the historic victory of the Soviet people in the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War!"

In the MPRP Central Committee slogans, words of fraternal greeting are addressed to the heroic Soviet people and its valiant Armed Forces, who made a decisive contribution to the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. The MPRP Central Committee ardently welcomes the peace-loving foreign policy and constructive initiatives and proposals of the CPSU and Soviet state, directed at preserving and consolidating peace and security in the world, curbing the arms race, disarmament and removing the threat of nuclear war.

The slogans state: "Let the inviolable friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples -- the reliable guarantee of the independence and prosperity of the Mongolian People's Republic -- strengthen and develop."

The MPRP Central Committee slogans resound with an address to the people of the whole world to more widely develop the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism, demand the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, curb the arms race, prevent the militarization of space, and defend detente and peace.

Addressing the peoples of the Asian Continent, the MPRP Central Committee calls for a consistent struggle to strengthen peace, cooperation, and confidence measures on the continent, and express complete solidarity with the struggle of peoples for democracy and social progress.

The slogans state that the Mongolian people resolutely require the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, and the termination of the interference of the forces of imperialism in the affairs of the Arab peoples, and expresses solidarity with the struggle of Latin American peoples for freedom and independence, and against the forces of imperialism.

Addressing the country's working people, the party calls for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent MPRP Central Committee plenums to meet the 19th MPRP Congress with lofty labor successes. The MPRP Central Committee slogans state: "More widely develop the nationwide socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 plan and the tasks of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan period."

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA

OW231345 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1717 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 22 (MONTSAME) -- The MPR Foreign Ministry has issued a statement here criticizing the U.S. "peace plan" for Central America and expressing support to Nicaragua. It says:

Recently the U.S. Administration has taken dangerous steps at escalating its interventionist policy against the Republic of Nicaragua, thus creating a direct threat to Nicaragua's sovereignty and security.

Washington intensively finances, trains Somoza gangs, which perpetuate counterrevolutionary acts killing and terrorizing the civilian population in Nicaragua, and supplies them with latest means of subversive warfare. [sentence as received] The U.S. Administration is zealously pressing for the allocation of additional millions of dollars for these counterrevolutionary gangs to continue their terrorist acts. Preparations for a direct armed intervention against Nicaragua are in full swing in neighbouring Honduras, which has been turned into U.S. military stronghold.

In its recent so called "peace plan" for Central America, the Reagan administration outrightly demanded from the Sandinista government to enter into a "dialogue" with the mercenary counterrevolutionaries propped up by the CIA, and hold new "elections" under U.S. supervision. This is tantamount to a demand to change altogether the present-day political system in Nicaragua to the liking of the U.S.A. In other words, this "new peace initiative" of the White House seeks an unrealistic goal of doing away with the revolutionary gains of the Nicaraguan people.

At the same time this hostile act of brute diktat is meant to justify the undermining by Washington of peace efforts at solving the Central American problem and its walk-out on the talks with the Republic of Nicaragua at Manzanillo.

If the United States is really interested in bringing about peace in Central America it should, above all, stop the attempts to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution, denounce its policy of state terrorism vs Nicaragua and resume the talks frustrated through the fault of the U.S.A.

The Mongolian People's Republic fully and wholly supports the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people who are defending their freedom, independence and revolutionary gains from imperialist and reactionary encroachments, as well as the peace initiatives of the Nicaraguan Government directed at settling the Central American (?issue).

The Mongolian People's Republic resolutely demands from the U.S. Administration to immediately stop the criminal actions that constitute, in fact, an "undeclared war" against the Republic of Nicaragua, the statement concludes.

BATMONH SENDS GREETINGS TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

OW181006 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 17 (MONTSAME) -- Party General Secretary and President J. Batmonh has sent a message of greetings to General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'ath Party) and president of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] Hafiz al-Asad on the national day of the SAR.

The message expresses confidence that friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will develop and strengthen for the good of the Mongolian and Syrian peoples in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism, (?colonialism) and Zionism.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Delegation Met at Airport

BK241355 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 24 -- A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba headed by Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived here Wednesday afternoon for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, also member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and his party were cordially welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Kong Korm, first deputy foreign minister; Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the party Central Committee, and others. Variato Mora Dias, Cuban charge d'affaires a.i.; Thongpen Souklaseng, Lao ambassador; Gunter Horn, GDR ambassador, and Nguyen Hoa, Vietnamese charge d'affaires a.i., were also on hand.

The same day, the delegation accompanied by Kong Korm laid a wreath at the monument for the dead in downtown Phnom Penh.

Hun Sen, Malmierca Hold Talks

BK250652 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 April at the office of the Foreign Ministry, the delegation from the Cuban Foreign Ministry led by Isodoro Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, held talks with Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the PRK. The two sides briefed one another on developments in their respective countries and on a number of international issues. They also expressed support for a solution to regional problems and pledged to strengthen the two countries' bilateral relations.

At 1700 on the same day, the delegation signed with Comrade Kong Korm, deputy foreign minister of the PRK, a protocol on foreign affairs cooperation. The delegation also signed with Comrade Pen Navouth, education minister, a protocol of cultural cooperation between the PRK and the Republic of Cuba. At 1830, Comrade Hun Sen hosted a solemn reception at the Chamka Mon State Palace in honor of the delegation.

Hun Sen, Malmierca Reception Speeches

BK251243 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 25 -- A reception was given here yesterday evening in honour of a delegation of the Cuban Foreign Ministry headed by Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister, on a current visit to Kampuchea.

Present on the occasion were Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Pen Navouth, minister of education; Kong Korm, first deputy foreign minister; Dith Mounty, deputy foreign minister; Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the KPRP Central Committee; Long Visalo, Kampuchean ambassador to Cuba and other Kampuchean officials. The Cuban charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, Variato Mora Diaz, was also present.

In his dinner speech, Foreign Minister Hun Sen recalled the precious, great material and moral aid given to Kampuchea by the party, the Government of Cuba since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and highlighted the all-round successes scored by the Kampuchean people in the past six years, in particular the recent military victory in the mopping-up campaign against the Khmer reactionaries on the Kampuchean border with Thailand.

"The moves of the forces of imperialism, expansionism and reaction to breathe life into the criminal clique of Pol Pot now disguised in a so-called coalition government have failed seriously and are on the brink of an inevitable, shameful defeat. Meanwhile the tendency of eliminating Pol Pot politically and militarily is gaining momentum among the world public, and Beijing has become isolated more and more on the international arena," Hun Sen stressed.

He went on to say: "Contrary to the general desire and good will to maintain good neighbourhood relations, and (?ignoring) the trend for dialogue to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation. Thai ultra-rightist leaders continue to provide sanctuaries and assistance to the Khmer traitors to hamper the rebirth and peaceful life of the Kampuchean people. They even engage in overt activities against the Kampuchean Armed Forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers in an effort to occupy and annex Kampuchea's border provinces," underlined the Kampuchean leader.

Hun Sen continued: "In this international situation, already tense and complicated as a result of the acceleration of the arms race by U.S. imperialism and its allies, the bellicose Reagan administration is resorting to very tough military measures in Latin America to bring pressure to bear upon revolutionary movements there. The People's Republic of Kampuchea takes this occasion to (?reaffirm) its firm, absolute support for the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Nicaragua in their unflinching struggles against threats of aggression from the United States and regional reactionary forces. The party, the Government, the Armed Forces and the people of Kampuchea always side with the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua and with other revolutionary forces in that region, in the interests of peace, independence, democracy and social progress. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and with the determination of the Cuban people, the Republic of Cuba not only remains firm but is also acting as a prop for the revolution in the whole region, thus encouraging and contributing to the struggle against Yankee imperialism.

"We hail the example of heroism and great achievements of the Cuban people in building and defending their country in line with the strategic objectives set by the Second Congress of C.P.C. [Communist Party of Cuba].

"The P.R.K. highly appreciates the role played by the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of India and many other active members of the Nonaligned Movement in strengthening the position and unity of this organization to counter the threat and intervention of the imperialists and other reactionary forces against the nonaligned countries. The resolution of the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi, which vacated the Kampuchean seat and demanded the dismantlement of foreign military bases in Southeast Asia, has gained greater importance still [no closing quotation marks as received]

For his part, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca highly praised the successes of the Kampuchean people in national defence and construction particularly the recent victories over the army remnants of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He noted that the struggle of the Kampuchean people and that of the Indochinese peoples as a whole were encouraging the revolutionary movement in the world.

After condemning the threats by all forces of international reaction against Cuba and other countries in Central America, Isidoro Malmierca reaffirmed the Cuban people's determination to defend their country and their confidence in the triumph of their revolutionary cause.

PRESENCE OF POL POT 'PARTNERS' AT BANDUNG SCORED

BK231247 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 23 Apr 85

["Bandung" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 23 -- Since the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is only a cover for universally condemned genocidal Pol Pot gang, it is unthinkable that any of its members should be allowed to attend the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Afro-Asian Conference.

The presence in Bandung of any partners of Pol Pot, who is responsible for the deaths of over three million Kampuchean, would be an insult to the Kampuchean people and their legitimate representative, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which has been freely elected by them, which is effectively running all affairs of the country, and which has won broad recognition from the world.

The genocidal clique and their new partners, as any knowledgeable people can tell, have been brought together by China in a loose, fragile coalition for the purpose of undermining the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. So they only serve the interests of Beijing expansionism and its collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces. The sixth and the seventh nonaligned summits dealt with them in an appropriate way by keeping the Kampuchean seat vacant.

So it would be equally appropriate for delegates to the Bandung commemoration not to shake hands with any of Pol Pot's associates.

The Kampuchean people will not accept any resolutions by any international gatherings relating to Kampuchea in favour of those criminals. Any such resolutions will be regarded as an interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and an obstacle to peace and stability in this region.

SIHANOUK TO REMAIN HEAD OF COALITION GOVERNMENT

HK251440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1401 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk said today he would stay on as president of the Cambodian resistance coalition, diplomatic sources said here. In a telegram sent Thursday to Khmer Rouge chief Khieu Samphan, the prince said he would continue to be president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the sources said.

The prince had offered to resign in a letter sent recently to Mr. Khieu Samphan and confirmed the decision in a telegram sent yesterday to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here. Prince Sihanouk said that his health was bad and that he wanted to finish his memoirs. The Khmer Rouge are one of the elements in the coalition with the Sihanouk supporters and nationalists led by Son Sann.

CGDK Spokesman Cited

HK260420 Hong Kong AFP in English 0406 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 26 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk has changed his mind about resigning as leader of the Cambodian resistance coalition and will remain at its head until the Southeast Asian nation has been "liberated," it was announced here today.

A spokesman for the embassy of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea said that the prince had informed Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Sampan of his decision in a message Thursday. The statement by the spokesman, Mack Ben, confirmed reports from diplomats here late yesterday. Mr. Mack Ben told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Prince Sihanouk had told Mr. Khieu Sampan that he would stay on as president of the coalition so as to preserve its unity and would remain leader "until Cambodia had been liberated" and the Hanoi expeditionary force -- put at between 150,000 to 170,000 men -- had quit the country.

SIHANOUK THANKS SFRY PRESIDENT FOR GREETINGS

BK230221 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Apr 85

[17 April message of thanks from CGDK President Sihanouk in Pyongyang to SFRY President Veselin Djuranovic for his greetings on Democratic Kampuchea's 10th Anniversary]

[Text] On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, the Democratic Kampuchean Army, and in my own name, I would like to express profound gratitude to you for your noble and kind message congratulating and supporting us on the occasion of our country's national day in our struggle for national liberation. The Democratic Kampuchean people, Government, and Army, and I myself have received great encouragement from the vigorous and resolute support most generously provided by you, all the nationalities of the Yugoslav people, and the Yugoslav Government. We will always be grateful to the Yugoslav Government. Please accept my highest consideration.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] 17 April 1985 Pyongyang

VODK REPORTS SON SANN'S STATEMENT IN JAKARTA

BK250534 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] When he arrived in Jakarta on 21 April, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann stated that if Vietnam respects the 5-point principle on peaceful coexistence, the Cambodian problem can be solved. He added: Vietnam participated in the Bandung Conference in 1955. Therefore, it must respect the 5-point principle. If Vietnam respects this principle, there is no Cambodian problem.

Answering reporters' question on Vietnamese troop withdrawals from Cambodia, Son Sann said: I do not believe that Vietnam is withdrawing its troops. I realize that the Vietnamese sent more troops to Cambodia before November to launch the dry-season offensive. This year, there are more Vietnamese troops, tanks, and artillery. The Vietnamese rotate their troops in Cambodia according to their military needs. At present, Vietnam has between 160,000 and 180,000 soldiers in Cambodia, many advisers, and 700,000 Vietnamese civilians who have been transported to settle in Cambodia.

THAI TROOPS REPORTEDLY ATTACK POSITION IN PAKLAI

BK260414 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] According to a news report from Paklai District, at 1005 on 22 April, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops, together with a number of exiled Lao reactionaries, intruded into Lao territory and attacked a position of the regional armed forces in an area of the three Lao villages, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Implementing their right to self-defense and to safeguard their independence and territorial integrity, the regional armed forces of Paklai District resorted to retaliatory measures to suitably counter them. As a result, a number of them were killed or wounded and the remnants fled.

Simultaneously, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops which are stationed in various peaks along the border areas of this province arrogantly fired at areas of the three Lao villages with various types of rifles and artillery pieces including 155-mm artillery, thus causing damage to a large amount of valuable property of the Lao people.

Such subtle, ~~criminal~~ acts by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops against the Lao people -- on this occasion as well as on many previous occasions -- clearly show their dark schemes aimed at continuously occupying areas of the three Lao villages and other areas in Lao territory in accordance with the instructions of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

PASASON Comments

BK251442 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 25 (KPL) -- After the extension of the term of office of the Thai Army's supreme commander, Athit Kamlang-ek, for one more year and soon after his visit to the Thai northern Province of Utaradit, Thai troops, under the cover of heavy artillery shellings, launched a strong attack on April 24 [date as received] against areas in Paklai District, the northern Lao Province of Sayaboury, PASASON writes in a commentary today.

The Lao regional military forces and people, maintaining high vigilance, drove the Thai intruders away from Lao territory, inflicting heavy losses on them, the paper says.

It goes on to cite facts showing that the Thai ultrareactionary circles are going ahead with their escalation in that region, and against Laos and Kampuchea in general. The Thai hostilities, the commentary stresses, coincide with the Washington administration's decision to speed up the delivery of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers and a large quantity of other military equipment to Thailand. Athit has even doubled the training time of the Thai Army reservists.

This hostile plan against the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, the commentary emphasizes, is orchestrated by the U.S. with Beijing hegemonists and expansionists. The paper points out that the Reagan administration seems to have forgotten its bitter setback in the Indochina war by deciding to provide five million dollars as military aid to the Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionary forces.

PASASON concludes by saying past experience have demonstrated that those who cause war will have to face all consequences.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK241139 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 24 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the PRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, minister of foreign affairs, and his delegation on a current visit here. The host and the guest expressed their satisfaction over the fruitful friendship relations and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Regarding the international situation, both sides expressed their concern over the tension caused by the adventurous military policy of the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies aimed at gaining military superiority over the socialist countries. General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan welcomed the visit of the Cuban delegation, describing it as contributing to the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Also present at the meeting were Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, and V. Garcia Vazquez, Cuban ambassador here.

Accord Signed; Delegation Departs

BK251132 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 25 (OANA-KPL) -- A cooperation agreement for 1986-90 between the Foreign Minister of the Lao PRD and the Republic of Cuba was signed here yesterday. Signing the document were Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the CPC [Communist Party of Cuba] CC minister of foreign affairs of Cuba. According to the agreement, the Lao and Cuban sides will exchange, among other things information about the development of the liberation struggle, the peace movement and the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Cuban delegation left here on the morning of the same day and was seen off at Wattai Airport by Phoun Sipaseut, and M.U.G. Vazquez, Cuban ambassador to Laos.

CUBAN EXPERTS' HEAD AWARDED VICTORY MEDAL

BK221416 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 22 (KPL) -- The Government of the Lao PDR awarded here, on April 19, Luis Rodriguez Vasilio, head of the Cuban experts in Laos, the Victory Medal, Third Class. Representing the Lao Government at the award presenting ceremony was Phao Bouonnaphon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, minister of transport and post and president of the Lao-Cuban Friendship Association. The Cuban extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador, Mario Garcia Vazquez, and other staff members of the Cuban Embassy to Laos, were also present at the ceremony organised by the Department for Foreign Experts of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR. P. Bouonnaphon, on this occasion, hailed the Cuban experts' spirit of proletarian internationalism, and their devotion to their internationalist duty in Laos. He expressed the satisfaction of the Lao Government over the fruitful cooperation and assistance given by the Cuban Government to Laos. He also made known that Cuba is assisting Laos in setting up a poultry farm, and a dairy farm in Nabon and a sugar plantation, and that Cuban experts also assist Laos in education and public health.

ALOUN MAI EDITORIAL STAFF ISSUES PRESS RELEASE

BK230423 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Press release issued by editorial staff of new party journal ALOUN MAI -- date not given]

[Text] Since the first days of the undertaking of the national-democratic revolution, our party has established its own newspapers in conformity with each period of the revolution. They have been for publicizing, educating, and training the cadres, party members, and the people in the party's revolutionary line. These include the LAO ITSALA, LAO HAK SAT, and PASASON newspapers and the SENG SAVANG journal which was published for sale within the party only.

At present, to speed up the education and training of cadres and party members on Marxism-Leninism, the party's line, policies, and plans and on the country's revolutionary tradition and the application of Marxism-Leninism to the true situation in Laos, it is necessary to have a party journal serving as the party's theoretical and political organ. Based on this necessity to upgrade the SENG SAVANG journal, the party Central Committee Secretariat adopted a resolution establishing ALOUN MAI as the party's journal and advising that this journal will be published for sale beginning on the occasion of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the party. At the same time, the party Central Committee Secretariat has adopted a resolution appointing the editorial staff of this journal.

Implementing the above resolutions, the editorial staff hastened to compile various articles and speedily published the first issue of the ALOUN MAI party journal to mark the 30th anniversary of the party. The editorial staff thus wishes to inform party committees at each level, cadres, party members, and our people of the following:

The party's ALOUN MAI journal is a hardcover book and is 18 by 24 centimeters in size. One-third of the left side of the cover is dark red with the hammer and sickle in red on the upper edge and with a trapezoid in blue at the lower edge of the cover. Written above the trapezoid is: 1st year. The trapezoid is divided into two equal parts. The issue number is written on the upper part while the lower part contains the date, month, and year of the journal. Two-thirds of the right side of the cover is white. The name ALOUN MAI journal is printed on the upper part of the right side of the cover. Inscribed in blue letters on the lower part of this side is the description: theoretical and political organ of the LPRP. The back cover is in white. It is written at the lower edge that it is published at the state published house. In the initial phase we will published quarterly. Some 1,000 books will be published every 3 months for distribution to various party organizations from the central level to the provincial and district levels.

The first issue of this party journal contains about 61 pages. A picture showing the head and shoulders of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan appears on the first page. There are six articles in the first issue, including two important articles written by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan. The first article reflects his views on the establishment and publication of the journal. Apart from expressing his pleasure, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan mentions the tasks, role, and main duties of the journal. He emphasizes the responsibility of the editorial staff and the task of party and state organizations and all cadres and party members in contributing to building, improving, and raising the quality of the party journal ALOUN MAI.

The second article deals with the LPRP's 30-year struggle for national independence and socialism.

This is a most important article in which Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan mentions the birth, growth, and development of our party and points out the role of the party in leading the revolution. He says that the successes of the Lao revolution in the past 30 years are attributable to many factors. However, the factor of the party's correct leadership is the most decisive one -- that is, its persistence in the epochal struggle of national independence and socialism serving as the basis for all strategies and policies in each period of the revolution, its correct military line for smashing the powerful counterrevolutionary forces of violence of the enemy, and its international solidarity and alliance based on Marxism-Leninism and socialism, aimed at strengthening the might of the country in the cause of national salvation, national defense, and national construction. All this is a major lesson concerning the success of our party's leadership over the past 30 years. This lesson is still practical and fresh in the new period of the revolution.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan says in conclusion: Compared with the history of a nation, 30 years is a short period of time. However, it was the period in which our nation wrote a glorious and bright page -- that is, we have defeated many enemy aggressors, smashed the domination by the various exploitative classes which were lackeys of imperialism, and established a state of the proletarian dictatorship while it was at an initial phase of socialism. This is the first time our people of various tribes have had the genuine right to master their own country and themselves. The new society is building itself with new production forces and new production relations and with new cultural foundations and new socialist men.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan pointed out: We will still experience difficulties and hardships on the path of advancing toward socialism as a result of the enemy's continued efforts to sabotage the fruits of the revolution and threaten to wage a war of aggression and as a result of the fact that we are advancing toward socialism from small economic bases which largely depend on nature. The struggle to resolve the problem of who is winning over whom between the two lines -- socialism and capitalism -- is linked with the struggle for national defense and is developing in a complex, uncompromising, and protracted manner. However, realizing the immediate truth, and being firmly confident in the bright future, our party has been determined to make use of the strength of the proletarian dictatorship system together with the strength of the alliance, solidarity, and international socialist cooperation among fraternal countries. We are determined to strive to surmount all difficulties and obstacles in order to lead the country to advance in conformity with the rule of development of the era.

In addition to the above two important articles, there is an editorial entitled "Be Determined To Fulfill the Seventh Resolution of the Party Central Committee," an article by the editorial staff, a commentary entitled "The Truth About the Present Situation in Southeast Asia," and an article on the origin of the Bolsheviks, the communists, which is a quite important article.

The first issue of the ALOUN MAI journal is not yet rich in content and is not yet beautiful in form, because our editorial staff is still new and inexperienced. It is still in its initial phase and is developing from the have not to the have. However, the establishment of the party journal and the publication of its first issue on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the party mark a new step in the development of press and journalistic work and show a new achievement in the party's political and ideological work.

The journal ALOUN MAI is an important party document. All cadres and party members have the duty to read, study, and protect it.

Our editorial staff hopes that it will obtain the assistance and cooperation of all readers so that it can build and improve the quality of the journal. Any interested comrades or persons who wish to send criticism, comments, or articles should contact the office of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board at Nong Bon in Vientiane municipality, telephone 3251, post box 2110.

[Signed] Editorial staff of the party's ALOUN MAI journal

PASASON ARTICLE HAILS BANDUNG PRINCIPLES

BK241139 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 24 (KPL) -- The principal spirit of the first Bandung Conference 30 years ago should be maintained to uphold its prestige, writes PASASON in an article today in connection with the opening of a current Bandung Conference in Indonesia from April 24-25.

It points out that the principles of peace and total disarmament and the inalienable rights of nations to self-determination laid down at the first historic Bandung Conference in April 1955 are of great importance encouraging the developing countries in the struggle for national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Since the 60's these principles have become factors uniting the Asian, African and Latin American nations in the Nonaligned Movement.

However, the paper continues, the Bandung-initiated principles have not been successfully carried out, due to the fact that a number of newly liberated countries are still not able to decide their own path of development. They have to struggle against outside aggression and provocations as well as racism, apartheid, and imperialist exploitation. Worse still, it stresses, the U.S. is accelerating the arms race, especially its outer-space militarization programme. These realities run counter to the Bandung principles and the aspiration of the world people for peace and progress. The imperialist and reactionary groupings have in the past 30 years resorted to all means to discredit the Bandung spirit. A clear proof of this is their active campaign for Son Sann, a representative of the world condemned genocidal clique of Pol Pot.

Their acts have really indicated their attempt to change the course of the current Bandung Conference from its original aim, and to put it in service of their dark schemes, including the attempt to revive the Pol Potist remnants.

The paper urges the Asian and African peoples loyal to the first Bandung ideology to strongly condemn these schemes of the imperialist and other reactionary circles.

"We should continue to struggle to preserve the spirit of the first Bandung conference," the paper concludes.

300 EVACUATED IN ANTICIPATION OF SRV ATTACK

BK250207 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Ban Chamrak, Trat -- About 300 Thai villagers yesterday were moved out from their homes here to a temporary evacuation site nearby in anticipation of a Vietnamese attack against Khmer resistance forces, the governor said.

Governor Thongkham Banchun said that women, children and old people from the 4th and 5th hamlets of Ban Chamrak were moved to an evacuation area at Noen Sung Temple in Tambon Chamrak of Muang District, about 10 kms from the border. He said the evacuation followed the military's suggestion that villagers should be taken out of potentially dangerous areas where Vietnamese stray shells could land. Field military sources also said that the Thai military expects that the Vietnamese troops would soon begin mopping-up operations against a pocket of Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the area opposite the border here. The governor said more than 200 men are still inside the villages to guard their properties.

GENERAL SAYS 17 PRK, 7 SRV SOLDIERS DEFECT

BK260211 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Twenty-four Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops defected to Thailand this week, a senior Thai military official said yesterday.

Commander of the Burapa Task Force Maj Gen San Siphen told reporters that seven Vietnamese and 17 soldiers of the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime turned themselves over to Thai border police Monday and Tuesday. They brought with them AK-47 rifles, a recoilless rifle and a grenade launcher. San quoted the Heng Samrin defectors as saying that they were fed up with the fighting and wanted to join the struggle by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) of Son Sann to liberate Kampuchea.

Soeurn Vutthi, one of the Khmer defectors, was deputy commander of the 2nd company of the 43rd regiment. He said that recently the Soviet Union gave Heng Samrin troops new khaki uniforms, adding that the majority of soldiers under his command had defected to Thailand or joined the resistance. Soeurn said that only 17 Heng Samrin soldiers were left in his company of the original 70. San said that there have been 178 defections to Thailand since Vietnam and the Heng Samrin government began their current dry season offensive against Kampuchean guerrillas.

The 17 Heng Samrin troops were the first ones to abandon the Vietnamese-backed government this dry season, and Salya [San] predicted that more will flee to Thailand soon. When the rainy season begins in May, most of the Vietnamese troops are expected to withdraw from the Kampuchean-Thai frontier, leaving the Heng Samrin troops to defend against guerrilla infiltration along the border.

ATHIT SAYS MILITARY SUPPORTS POLICY ON CAMBODIA

BK251151 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander in chief, said that he agreed with the foreign minister that the Cambodian problem should be solved by diplomatic means.

Cambodia is not Thailand, and Thailand's Army did not interfere in or intrude into Cambodia; yet, it is the duty of the Thai Army to handle the problems at the Thai border caused by the fighting in Cambodia.

The supreme commander said that the Foreign Ministry and the military were in constant close contact. The military would directly and immediately report to the Foreign Ministry any border incidents or intrusions into Thai territory as well as measures taken by the Armed Forces. There are army liaison officers at the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry would take immediate action in case it considered that a protest or other diplomatic measures were needed in order to inform the world of the incidents.

The supreme commander and Army commander in chief said the military must comply with the government's foreign policies. Whatever measures taken by the armed forces must be in conformity with those policies. The military however must do its best in defending the country. Even though there are still no serious incidents affecting the border situation at present, the military has taken all necessary preparations in readiness for any border violations or any form of threat to national sovereignty.

'MATERIAL SUPPORT' FOR CGDK RESISTANCE URGED

BK240126 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit last night called upon the Free World to provide material support for the Khmer resistance to sustain their will to fight against Vietnamese occupation forces.

Lt-Gen Phichit said that he felt most Free World countries gave only lip service to the Kampuchean problem.

"How can a sword fight against a machinegun?" he asked and warned that the Khmer resistance fighters' "will to fight" may fade and disappear altogether if they are not given the support they need to fight the Vietnamese.

But he said he believed the Khmer resistance was determined to continue the struggle. Without outside intervention, Lt-Gen Phichit said that he doubted whether the Vietnamese would be willing to pull out of Kampuchea.

The general, however, praised the Reagan Administration for granting \$5 million in aid to the non-Communist Khmer resistance.

He disclosed that in addition to over 100,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Hanoi has settled about 800,000 Vietnamese people in the country as part of its Vietnamisation programme.

Maintaining that the nationalists would not be able to drive out the Vietnamese from Kampuchea, Lt-Gen Phichit said the future of Kampuchea is that the country will be divided in zones controlled by the Vietnamese and the resistance.

On the political front, he added that Hanoi totally failed to drive a wedge among the resistance factions and also failed to win international support for its illegitimate occupation of Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, a Thai military source said that Thai troops clashed with Vietnamese forces inside Thai territory in Trat Proonday.

THAI RAT ON REAGAN LETTER TO PREM ON REFUGEES

BK250904 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 25 Apr 85 p 4

[From "Taifun's Column": "Personalities in the News"]

[Text] Despite poverty and hardship now facing the country as the result of the economic slump, Pa Prem, prime minister of Thailand, is today elated at receiving a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan that contains a few lines of "sweet words," praising Thailand for its assistance rendered to hundreds of thousands of the Cambodian refugees now taking refuge in Thailand. If you can recall, dear Pa Prem, did the Americans show any generosity towards us when Vietnam sent its troops to infringe on Thailand's sovereignty? Every round of ammunition and every piece of war equipment which the great friend, the United States expeditiously airlifted here was listed in the invoices. We had to pay every cent, including the cost of air transportation. How much has Thailand already spent to shelter and feed those Cambodian refugees -- the fruit of the calamity caused by the United States? We are still running around begging for foreign assistance to feed the refugees. How can we be happy with a few words of commendation? When shall we be able to think, freely?

BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 24 APRIL

BK250733 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens yesterday reaffirmed his government's support for Thailand's stance on Kampuchea saying that the Belgian Government would not resume aid to Hanoi until all its troops were withdrawn from Kampuchea. The pledge was given to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon by the Belgian prime minister yesterday when the two leaders met for more than an hour of talks and again in a speech delivered in a banquet at the Government House last night.

Condemning the Vietnamese attacks against the Kampuchean civilians and intrusions into Thai territory, the Belgian prime minister said in his speech last night that Belgium firmly supports the United Nations resolutions calling for a durable solution to the Kampuchean problem and the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Mr Martens, who left Bangkok this afternoon after his 2-day official visit to Thailand, also said Belgium is happy with the consistent strengthening of ASEAN and of the ties between ASEAN and the European Community.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in a speech last night said he welcomed increased Belgian investment and that he would like to see Belgium buy more Thai tapioca and to invest in the construction of a second natural gas separation plant in Thailand.

The Belgian and Thai prime ministers this morning went to Tak, a northern province of Thailand, to inaugurate a zinc melting plant which is a Thai-Belgian joint venture project.

U.S. ARMS SHIPMENT ARRIVAL IN THAILAND REPORTED

BK241329 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] On 23 April, a shipment of 5,000 [metric] tons of military equipment consisting of tanks, artillery pieces, armored vehicles, and ammunition arrived in Thailand from the United States in the framework of Washington's arms sale program with Bangkok. The shipment was earlier than scheduled. An observer sees a connection between the setting up of this arms sale program with the recent visit of American brass hats to the Thai-Kampuchean border area. U.S. military aid to Thailand in 1985 is said to be worth \$107.3 million.

LEADERS ATTEND 1954-75 PARTY DOCUMENT SEMINAR

OW241948 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- A seminar on principal documents of the Communist Party of Vietnam concerning the anti-U.S resistance for national salvation (1954-75) was arranged here on April 23-24, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam (April 30).

The seminar, jointly sponsored by the institute of Marxism-Leninism under the party Central Committee and the Institute of Military History under the Ministry of National Defence, was attended by Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, and many members of the party C.C., generals of the Vietnam People's Army and other officials.

Eighteen speeches were delivered at the seminar, including those by General Hoang Van Thai, member of the party C.C. and vice-minister of national defence, Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and foreign minister, and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party C.C. and president of the Vietnam Women's Union.

In his summing-up Prof. Nguyen Vinh, member of the party C.C. and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, said this seminar was just an initial step in studying those party documents in preparation for the theoretical generalization later of the victorious war against the U.S. aggressors for national salvation.

HO CHI MINH CITY HOA PEOPLE MARK LIBERATION DATE

OW220755 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22 -- More than 2,000 representatives of Communist Party members, families of fallen soldiers, and war invalids among the Hoa people in Ho Chi Minh City recently met at a traditional get-together to greet the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam. The participants affirmed the Hoa working people's determination to continue enhancing the revolutionary traditions to further contribute to the building and defence of socialist Vietnam.

Speaking at the get-together, Nguyen Van Linh, on behalf of the city party committee, warmly hailed the contributions of the Hoa people to the revolutionary cause. He expressed deep gratitude to fallen soldiers, war invalids, and revolutionary families among the Hoa people who have laid down their lives for and contributed to the struggle for independence and freedom of the country. Nguyen Van Linh laid stress on the noteworthy contributions of the Hoa cadres and people to the task of rehabilitation, building and defence of the city over the past ten years, specially to the struggle against the Beijing expansionists' schemes and moves to sow division and undermine Vietnam's national development.

HO CHI MINH CITY'S TRANSFORMATION DESCRIBED

OW221231 Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 22 Apr 85

[*"Excerpts" of VNA supplement dated 22 April: "Some Theoretical Questions From the Realities in Ho Chi Minh City Over the Past Ten Years," by Nguyen Ngoc Tu, economist*]

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- A neo-Colonialist Consumer City Turns Productive.

Former Saigon was a political, economic and cultural centre of the U.S. backed regime, a consumer city feeding on war and economically depending entirely on foreign capitalists. Now, it has become a city of peace and independence embarking on the period of transition to socialism and playing the role of an import and economic, diplomatic and tourist centre of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

...The economic successes recorded by this consumer-turned-productive city, are indeed very encouraging. Industrial, small industrial and handicraft output has grown year after year through ever bigger state and collective economic sectors. Growth rate of industry, small industries and handicrafts has chalked 17.6 per cent annually -- 26.3 per cent from 1981 through 1984 -- and accounts for one-third of the national gross industrial output value. Over the past four years, the city's gross product has increased by 13.3 per cent and gross revenue by 13.4 per cent annually. Industry made up 65 per cent of the city's gross product, output value of industry (including small industries and handicrafts), in recent years has been on a constant increase, and is now four times that of Hanoi and nine times that of Haiphong. Agricultural production has also strongly developed both in acreage and output, the suburban districts have met the peasants' need in food and two-thirds of the city's vegetable consumption, the cattle herd in 1984 was bigger than ever before. The state and collective economic sectors make up 80 per cent of the city's gross product and revenue. Agricultural collectivization now involves 69.3 per cent of the cultivated land and 70.4 percent of the peasant households. The organized market has been expanded, the city is controlling 80 per cent of the food market, 50 per cent of the vegetable market and over 70 per cent of the small industrial and handicraft products...

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Ho Chi Minh City, we should sum up the experience from the diversified realities in the daily life of the city in order to draw some basic theoretical conclusions on our party's revolutionary and economic policies in the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory in the transitional period to the practical conditions of a country like ours which is advancing from largely small-scale production to socialism without going through the period of capitalist development.

...On the whole, in terms of economic development, we can see that Ho Chi Minh City has gone through the following periods: Restoration and development 1976-1978; 1979-1980: production slowed down then picked up again in 1981-1982, and since 1983 it has gradually and firmly developed after some impediments had been removed. [sentence as received]

...Realities have shown that Saigon, the so-called "the Far East jewel" of colonialism, new and old, once liberated, has the capacity and practical conditions to advance to socialism. A socialist Ho Chi Minh City is no longer an illusion but is becoming a reality shaped up through dynamic and creative activities.

The Class Struggle Continues in New Forms with New Contents and Measures.

After the working class took power, proletarian dictatorship was exercised through new forms of the class struggle with new contents and new measures. The former Saigon being essentially a consumer city, consumer goods industry, trade, service industries, small industry and handicrafts were the main aspects of the economic life. So, to conduct the class struggle here does not mean simply to repress counter-revolution and dispossess the enemy but also and chiefly to transform, utilize and reorganize the different economic sectors and build a new economic structure.

With the great victory of April 30, 1975, the most powerful and richest compradore capitalists fled abroad. In 1976-1977, the state nationalized production and business establishments of the compradore capitalists comprising 341 families of which 229 were Hoa families. Those who remained, though having weakened economically, retained notable [word indistinct] power thanks to their covert capital and their long experience and control of the former wide trade network. It can be said that the disintegration of the long-established well-knit monopoly business system of the Hoa bourgeoisie was a major victory for the revolution, especially in a city where the Hoa bourgeoisie used to make up 58 per cent of the Saigon bourgeoisie but controlled almost 90 per cent of commodities, 90 per cent of the import-export operations and 60 per cent of retail commerce. On the other hand, having taken part in the ruling apparatus under the U.S.-puppet regime, the bourgeoisie in Saigon had quite a panoply of wily manoeuvres to oppose the revolutionary government in all fields, politically, economically and culturally.

The petty bourgeoisie in Ho Chi Minh City makes up the bulk of the population. They include more than one million peasants in the suburban areas, over 160,000 handicraftsmen and a big army of small traders living in the inner precincts. It is necessary, therefore, to rely firmly on the unity bloc of the working peasants, the most important sector of the peasantry who had valiantly struggled against foreign aggression for nearly half a century under the party's leadership, to transform the rural bourgeoisie and the rich peasants. Agricultural transformation must be closely combined with the transformation of trade and industry, with the transformation of the rural market. Agricultural production must be undertaken alongside industrial development.

The city has a large number of handicrafts workers, mostly with high skills. By their own nature they have the propensity to spontaneous capitalist development and are easy prey to capitalist exploitation. Although more than 50 per cent of them have joined collectives and cooperatives, not a few of the latter are mere camouflage for covert capital-labour relationship.

Over the past years, the number of small traders has continued to rise. In the district No 1 alone, from 1976 to 1983 the number of those engaged in small trade and service industry rose by 37.39 per cent and not until late 1984 were they reorganized into a number of main services.

Ambivalent, wavering as it is, the petty bourgeoisie, especially the peasants, can be helped to take the socialist path. Realities in the city prove that to defeat the big monopoly is easier than to prevail upon millions of small traders and owners.

The city has 20,000 or more brain workers, accounting for about 10 per cent of the country's, of whom 11,000 were trained in the old regime. On the whole, the latter are national-minded but a segment of it still have not correctly understood socialism. On the other hand, we have not made adequate use of their capacity. The best way to take them into the mainstream is to associate their scientific research with production and daily life.

Since 1981, some movements have been initiated in the city for scientific study and research but they are not strong, even and widespread enough.

The working class, including public employees, amounts to 330,000; 92 per cent of them are members of trade unions. Though much has been done to improve the living standard of workers, public servants and the Armed Forces, they still meet numerous difficulties, especially the pensioners and those still with irregular employment.

...In a given situation and under certain conditions, a lower level form of transition can be more effectual than a higher one.

How the transitional forms have come about in Ho Chi Minh City over the past ten years?

In the industrial sector, socialist transformation was first effected mainly through the formation of joint state-private enterprises characterized by gradual reimbursement for the capitalists. This prevented us from making use of their positive aspects. Later on, we changed to the joint state-private ventures whereby losses and profits are shared on a fifty-fifty per cent basis. This has increased the capitalists' positive aspects.

In commerce, transformation was first carried out mainly by prevailing upon the majority of the capitalists to take up production jobs and signing on a small number in the state trade service.

In agriculture, we have organized peasants in production collectives or cooperatives and set up a system for the purchase of farm produce and the exchange of farm products for industrial commodities between the state and the farmers. Besides, state farms or specialized farms have been built on newly reclaimed or nationalized lands or fields donated by private owners.

We cannot use a single pattern in economic transformation. Instead, a variety of transitional forms must be applied in a multiform multi-sector economy. In the city we have applied a series of measures with regard to different segments of the population, from the capitalists, small owners and small traders to handicraft workers. These include such forms as production on contract, by order, supply of materials and purchase of products, and higher forms such as production cooperatives or groups, joint state-private enterprises, group of collective production set up in the streets, satellite workshops, trade agents, etc. The model of joint venture in food purchase and marketing initiated by Mrs. Ba Thi is a creative form of transition, in which business and economic accounting is applied to a strategic item like food. Through this form small traders in the city have been organized into 2, 272 agents servicing 2.1 million people not covered by the food-rationing system.

If practice in the Soviet Union in the early 20's when big capitalism under the supervision of the working class was sometimes used as a regulating force to control the vast sea of small producers and the spontaneous development of the petty bourgeoisie could be a useful experience, then the model initiated by Mrs. Ba Thi proves that the small traders could be organized and used to gradually do away with big capitalism.

The Initial Stage of the Transition Period.

Ho Chi Minh City has its own complexities and diversity as an economic centre. It is the most densely populated city of the country with the biggest potentials for industrial and handicraft production, with highly developed commodity relations and multiform relations of production at the same time.

Ho Chi Minh City is a big consumer market and has a capitalist class with a notable economic force and a certain political experience (it once controlled the puppet administration), with high proficiency in business operations especially commerce which would enable it to manipulate the entire region's economy. This capitalist class has not only struck deep roots among the more than 800,000 families of small producers and traders in the city but also had broad transactions with foreign markets. On the other hand, the vast majority of the population are patriotic people who have actively supported or taken part in revolutionary activities. Besides, the city has large number of skilled factory workers and handcraftsmen and numerous intelligentsia trained in different countries... But the city is also the place of retention of heavy legacies from the old regime. Realities show that the city can build on its three strong points, namely:

- Its big potentials in industrial and handicraft production.
- Its reorganized transport system with different provinces in the region possessed of big potentials in agriculture and fisheries.
- Its position as an important and convenient door to the outside world for the whole region.

Ho Chi Minh City has major establishments of both central and local industries, including heavy industry, small industry and handicrafts.

In industry, Saigon alone housed 70 per cent of all factories in the south, accounting for more than 80 per cent of the city's total industry, small industry and handicraft output. Today, the city which covers 0.6 per cent of the national land area and is inhabited by 6 per cent of the national population, is having a thriving textile, food and engineering industry, particularly geared toward catering for consumer goods industries, machines production and the building materials industry. It now produces some 50 percent of textiles, 42 per cent of cigarettes, 42 per cent of [word indistinct] food, 32 per cent of molasses and 53 per cent of glassware of the whole country.

The city, nevertheless, has many shortfalls in both industry and agriculture, mostly the raw materials, materials, fuel and machine parts still have to be imported due to the poor legacy of the neo-colonialist regime. A serious imbalance remains between the production means industries and the consumer goods industries which still make up 90 percent of industrial output. These shortcomings have resulted in insufficient living conditions, inconsiderable accumulation, capacity partly unused (some 30-40 per cent of its industrial capacity has so far been used) and a very high unemployment rate (180,000 at the end of 1983).

In agriculture, the suburban districts have 114,000 ha of cultivable land but produced only 200,000 tons of rice a year, barely enough for the farmers and their families. An industrial-agricultural structure has been shaped up aimed first of all at expanding the production of food, foodstuffs, agricultural materials, processing industries, import and export. To this end, the city is making fuller use of its industrial capacity, streamlining the various branches and improving the circulation of goods in combination with socialist transformation, effecting better links between the process factories with the raw material areas, between different branches of production and production lines, between the unions of enterprises, the complexes and satellite factories, co-operatives and individual producers. Efforts are also being made to combine industry with agriculture, first of all, the urban industry with suburban agriculture, organize joint ventures between the agricultural co-operatives and the production collectives, build economic-technical groups, agro-industrial districts and to a higher level, industrial-agricultural complexes.

The economy of the city is being reorganized along the line of specialization combined with the allocation of clear responsibilities to different branches and echelons and accelerating accumulation and concentration, in order to make greater and more effective use of the potentialities of the city in industry, small industry, handicrafts, services and the possibilities derived from the agriculture in neighbouring provinces to increase the output of materials, consumer goods and farm produce for domestic use and export. The expansion of economic cooperation has helped achieve balance of payments through four sources of capital and form four kinds of commodities stores, thus realizing an aggregate strength to overcome difficulties and develop production step by step. Suitable economic cooperation and forms of cooperation have taken shape, such as industrial-agricultural cooperation in order to create materials areas and materials resources and new products, cooperation between the locality and the entire region in order to make better use of the technical workforce, cooperation and joint ventures in order to procure commodities resources and markets, cooperation in import and export operations including the manufacture of export products, cooperation between the production establishments and scientific and technical institutes (a technical service corporation of the city has been set up and has received orders for research from many provinces), and cooperation from low to high forms, from manufacture and repair of machine parts in exchange for farm produce to barters and purchase and sale contracts from partial to allround joint ventures.

In view of its special position, Ho Chi Minh City made it a point to give a strong boost to export and import, considering it a vital question, a strategic task. Imports of means and materials for industry through the export of commodities and materials have been able to meet 25-30 per cent of the needs. The city is expanding its cooperation with neighbouring provinces in this domain especially in fisheries and fish farming, duck raising, expansion of the acreage under sesame and jute for export, etc.

To achieve the goals mentioned above, the city made it a crucial task of strengthening the party leadership in all spheres, especially in state-run enterprises. This work is being done in close association with the renovation of the system of economic management, the appointment of new, able party cadres, and intensification of the control work. At the village and ward level party organizational work has also received greater attention. Ninety eight per cent of the 83 party branches in Tan Binh Precinct have been recognized "strong party units". Party membership has grown from 40 in 1975 to 1,880 at present.

In security matters, the city gives priority to the consolidation of the 237 wards whose populations chiefly consist of small traders, small industrial handicraft and service industries. That is why, to ensure a stable life for all is an imperative task, a prerequisite to ensure social security. The cultural life of the people is also a great concern of the local authorities. Effective leadership at the ward level will make it possible to make full use of the manpower and materials available to develop small industry and handicraft production.

BF 115

USSR RUBBER PRODUCTION AGREEMENT -- Hanoi VNA April 20 -- An agreement between the Vietnamese and Soviet Governments on continuing to develop bilateral cooperation in the production of natural rubber in Vietnam was signed in Moscow Friday. The signatories were Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and N.V. Talyzin, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and vice-chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 20 Apr 85 BK]

AUSTRALIATURKEY'S HALEFOGLU MEETS HAYDEN, MAKES STATEMENT

TA240927 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, currently on a visit to Australia, has met with Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden. The talks focused on Turkey's foreign policies, as well as the latest developments in the Middle East, the war between Iran and Iraq, and the situation in Lebanon.

Following the meeting, Hayden gave a dinner in honor of the Turkish foreign minister. Speaking during the dinner in which Australian employment, local government, and Defense Ministry officials, as well as various parliamentarians, participated, Hayden expressed his joy at welcoming the first Turkish foreign minister to ever visit his country. He added that today their two countries, at war 70 years ago, were happy to immortalize the memories of Ataturk and of the ANZAC [Australian, New Zealand Army Corps] troops in an atmosphere of mutual friendship.

In a statement, Halefoglu expressed his pleasure over his participation in ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the battle over the Dardanelles. Pointing out that Turkey and Australia are two countries loyal to common ideals and dedicated to peace and stability in their regions, Halefoglu said that Turkey is eager to further promote trade, economic, and cultural relations with Australia.

Halefoglu later replied to questions by Australian journalists on Armenian terrorism and Turkish-Greek relations. Stressing that terrorism has reached international dimensions, Halefoglu said that all countries should take common measures against this threat. On relations between Turkey and Greece, Halefoglu said that his country called on Greece for the settlement of all differences through negotiations, adding that Turkey did not covet one inch of Greek territory. He said that Greece has so far rejected all his country's calls for talks.

Continues Contacts

TA241300 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, currently on a visit to Australia, is continuing his contacts. Today, he met with Australian Finance Minister John Dawkins. The possibilities for the development of bilateral commercial relations were discussed during the meeting. In a speech at a dinner in honor of Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden, Halefoglu expressed the hope that bilateral relations will further develop following this visit. Commenting on the situation in Turkey and its region, the foreign minister pointed out that both Turkey and Australia, which share the same ideals, play significant roles in their respective regions.

ARMY CIVIL RELATIONS CHIEF DENOUNCES NEWSWEEK

HK260547 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] has accused the American magazine NEWSWEEK of a lack of proper perspective and understanding of the insurgency problem in the country. Chief for Civil Relations Services Colonel Eduardo Ermita of the AFP took exception to the NEWSWEEK article criticizing the counterinsurgency efforts of the Philippine Government.

In a letter to NEWSWEEK Col Ermita cited several inaccuracies in the article. The more glaring of the inaccuracies were the alleged growth of support for the NPA [New People's Army] rebels, the alleged NPA upper hand in the Davao provinces in Mindanao and the parallelism of the Philippine situation with that of Vietnam. Col Ermita said people supporting the NPA give assistance out of fear because of NPA atrocities against those who refuse to cooperate. He said such actions could not be considered support. He also accused NEWSWEEK of failing to note that current counterinsurgency efforts have reversed the situation in the Davao provinces.

On likening the Philippines to Vietnam, Col Ermita said the communists in Vietnam received ample support from foreign sources. He said the NPA in the Philippines have not received any significant or massive help from aboard.

ARMY CHIEF DENIES MILITARY PLOT AGAINST CLERGY

HK251024 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 18 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] There is no military plot against the clergy actively defending human rights in Mindanao, the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] yesterday said. Acting AFP chief of staff Lt. Gen Fidel V. Ramos issued the denial in reaction to a MALAYA story about alleged fears of churchmen in Cotabato of a possible military plot to silence those actively denouncing human rights violations by the military. "There is no military plot against churchmen or anyone for that matter in Mindanao or anywhere in the country," Ramos stressed.

The clergy's apprehension came as an offshoot of the murder of Italian priest Fr. Tullio Favalí of the Pontifical Institute for the Foreign Mission (PIME). Ramos earlier ordered the immediate arrest of Favalí's killers even as the Defense Ministry has also issued a shoot-to-kill order against the suspects.

Cotabato tribesmen have told MALAYA that the prime suspect in the slaying was also the head of a notorious band of former militiamen long wanted by the law. The tribesmen identified the suspect as Commander Bucay Manero whose band is composed of ex-Civilian Home Defense Force members allegedly responsible for a number of brutal killings in Cotabato. Manero's group of fanatics was also reported to have eaten vital parts of their victims.

3 ARRESTED AS ACCOMPLICES IN ITALIAN PRIEST'S DEATH

HK250428 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Three suspected accomplices in the gun slaying of Italian priest Tullio Favalí at barangay La Esperanza, Tulunan, Cotabato, last April 11 have been arrested by the military. Constabulary investigators identified the suspects as Elpidio Manero, brother of the alleged mastermind Edilberto Manero, and the (Linas) brothers, Severina and Rudy.

Regional Unified Command chief Brigadier General Cesar Tapia told reporters that field reports indicated that the (Linas) brothers, like the Maneros, are members of the integrated Civilian Home Defense Force of Tulunan. Gen Tapia said investigations also revealed the (Linas) brothers were seen in the company of the Maneros when Father Favali was shot dead.

DEFECTIONS TO BE INVESTIGATED; NAP VIOLENCE NOTED

HK241550 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 24 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[By Daniel Florida]

[Text] The military said yesterday it is looking into reports of defections among soldiers in the active service because of low morale as it admitted that some former soldiers may have already "gone to the hills" because they could not find employment after their retirement. The reported defections were brought up by media men in a dialogue with military officers led by Col. Eduardo Ermita, chief of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] civil relations office.

Meanwhile, fresh reports from the field indicated more raids by New People's Army [NPA] guerrillas in Northern Mindanao and more skirmishes with government troopers. One such report said about 50 suspected NPA rebels stormed the compound of a logging company in Lianga, Surigao del Sur, shot to death the firm's cashier and took off with a big haul of explosives and blasting machines and materials. The raiders also got away with two of the company's vehicles.

Brig Gen Catalino Villanueva, AFP personnel chief, acknowledged they have also received information on the alleged defections. He said, however, that these have yet to be verified. Still, he said, it "could be possible that some soldiers, who could not find employment after completing military service, have gone to the hills." To avoid this, Villanueva and Ermita said, the armed forces are now carrying out various programs to improve the morale, not only of soldiers in the active service but also those who are no longer with the military. These programs have so far been successful, they said, citing the increases in salaries and other benefits for enlisted men and women. Brig Gen Sinforeso Duque, adjutant general and pension, gratuity administration office director, said measures have also been taken to assure veterans that they get their pensions promptly.

A belated report confirmed by Camp Crame yesterday said the Surigao del Sur raid took place at about 5:20 a.m. Wednesday at the Lianga Bay Logging Company Industires in Barangay Diatagon. The area is near the Lianga army post where several troopers and members of their families, including children, were massacred by about 200 NPAs sometime late last year.

Killed by the raiders last Wednesday was Jaime Evangelio. The raiders gunned him down when he could not give them any firearm, according to the report. The loot, taken by alleged rebels from the company warehouse, included 35 dynamite sticks, 250 kilograms of ammonium nitrate (a material used in making explosives), 9,170 meters of fuse prime cord, two push-type blasting machines and 93 blasting caps. The raiders hauled off the loot aboard a shuttle bus and a utility pickup owned by the logging firm.

Only recently, another band of alleged NPAs raided the Visayas Maritime Academy in Bacolod City and carted away about 400 firearms and sizable number of bullets.

TIMES JOURNAL correspondent Eric Gallego reported that the spate of violent incidents in Northern Mindanao, which included hit-and-run attacks to grab firearms, was mostly concentrated in the eastern towns of Misamis Oriental and Budidnon.

Last Sunday in Quezon, Bukidnon, a 40-man NPA band ambushed a military vehicle and killed two soldiers and a civilian. This happened in Barangay San Roque, a few kilometers from the 485th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company detachment.

Killed were S/Sgt. Natividad, Constable Remy Bauden and Rexes Carman, the civilian, who hitchhiked and was caught in the crossfire. The soldiers were on their way to their camp when they were waylaid by the rebels reportedly led by one Jacinto Kigor, alias Commander Marcial and Alba. It was learned that the rebels took the gun of the slain soldiers, including an automatic rifle, an M-16 Armalite, aside from two rifle grenades and two hand grenades.

Earlier in the nearby town of Lingatin, Bukidnon, a team of patrolling soldiers wounded at least 10 rebels in a 15-minute gunbattle with a 20-man NPA band.

In Balingasag, Misamis Oriental, army Scout Rangers gunned down two rebels in a brief shootout. Lt Col Bailon Platon, commanding officer of the Second Scout Ranger, Battalion, said the Rangers were on their way to retrieve the body of a civilian, who was killed earlier by rebels when the NPA band met them with gunfire.

Recently, Platon said, one of his soldiers was shot dead at close range by four NPAs while gathering firewood in Hasaa town. The rebels took the soldier's Armalite.

In Initao, Misamis Oriental, a team of the 486th PC company under Sgt Crispin Manuel clashed with seven NPAs. The military reported that two rebels were killed and two others were captured during the 30-minute gunfight.

From San Francisco, Agusan del Sur, TIMES JOURNAL correspondent Carlos J. Flaviano reported that Col Reynaldo G. Dilan, 14th Infantry Brigade commander, denounced subversive elements for preying on innocent civilians. Dilan, in a conference with town mayors in the province, said that "if there should be an armed conflict, let it be between government troops and the communist rebels to spare the innocent and defenseless civilians."

Meanwhile, a suspected NPA was killed and his companion was captured in an encounter with a team of policemen and militia men at 7:30 a.m. yesterday in Hacienda Boac, Silay City.

MILITARY REPORT DETAILS LOSSES FROM NPA SABOTAGE

HK221550 Manila DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Apr 85 p 6

[Excerpts] The communist New People's Army [NPA] has staged at least 42 major sabotage operations and destroyed some [pesos] 330 million worth of property since 1981. A document declassified by military authorities at Camp Aguinaldo yesterday said P280.78 million of the property destroyed belonged to the private sector and the rest to the government.

The regions which suffered heavy losses, the document said, are the Cagayan Valley, P183.44 million; Southern Mindanao, P48.04 million; Western Mindanao, P38.7 million and Northern Mindanao, P 24 million.

The latest NPA major sabotage operation, the document said, was the burning early this month of some P5 million work of road building equipment of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways in Piat, Lopez Jaena, Misamis Occidental.

The document said the NPA engages in the sabotage activities, mostly arson, to disrupt production and damage the agricultural base of the economy and thus spread unrest nationwide. In other cases, the paper said, the NPA sabotage firms which refused to finance the rebel movement.

Extortion forms a bulk of the NPA fund raising campaign in the countrysides, the document said. Primary source of party funds is the so-called "progressive tax" levied on logging concessionaries, business establishment, wealthy individuals and even farmers and barangay residents, it added.

The taxes are based on a certain percentage of the income of a persons or firm. In other cases, the amount of tax is arbitrarily set and, for logging companies, a specific tax based on the equipment used by the firm is collected on top of the fixed tax.

In region 11 or Southern Mindanao alone, the document said, the dissidents collect about P4 million yearly from logging concessions and agro-industrial firms and P1 million from "legal" programs.

At least 119 key NPA and Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] leaders have been "neutralized" -- either captured or killed. The number, the document said, include at least 10 CPP Central Committee members.

The CPP and its military arm, the NPA, have made some gains in manpower and firearms strength but cannot readily replace the leaders neutralized by the government.

The CPP and the NPA, the document said, have yet to fill up positions in its five territorial commissions in Northern, Central and Southern Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao for lack of leaders. Only the Mindanao Commission and lately, the Visayas Commission are apparently functioning to a limited degree, the document said. Thus Regional Party Committees continue to display wide latitudes of independence and conduct regional activities individually, the papers said.

INSURGENTS STRENGTH IN DAVAO, COTABATO REPORTED

HK250854 Davao City THE MINDANAO MIRROR BULLETIN in English 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] There are at least 2,400 armed communist guerrillas in Region XI, about double the number last year, according to Brig Gen Jaime Echeverria, Southern Mindanao Regional Unified Command (RUC) chief. The Region XI Military Unified Command chief made the assessment to Cebu newsmen during a brief stopover Saturday night on his way to attend and Eales Club induction rites in Dumaguete City.

While the number of armed insurgents had doubled, he said, the civilian population in the area has also shown increasing resistance to the communist insurgents, he said. According to Echeverria, during the past three months 73 military men and 150 communist insurgents died in armed encounters. Most of the armed clashes were in Surigao del Sur and Davao del Norte, the Souther Mindanao RUC commander said.

NPA TERRORIST SLAIN IN ABRA GUN BATTLE

HK260459 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Raymundo Bringas, the notorious NPA [New People's Army] terrorist turned gun-for-hire, and three of his men were killed in a three-hour battle with PC [Philippine Constabulary] in Bangued, Abra yesterday [25 April].

Bringas, alias Ka Marco and Ka Gigi, staged an ambush on the family of Abra Governor Andres (Bernos) in La Paz in January. The notorious terrorist had a 150,000 peso prize on his head. Regional Unified Command Chief Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit said the gun battle between Bringas and the PC troops broke out when the terrorist and his men opened fire on the soldiers who were about to serve a warrant on a certain (Viago). Three other of Bringas' followers were able to escape during the firefight. Slain with the NPA terrorist were Martinez Diamsay, Rodolfo Blanes, and a still unidentified terrorist. Three troopers were wounded on the government side.

COMMUNIST PAPER CITED ON U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

HK260055 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 18 Apr 85 p 5

[Reader's letter: "U.S. Intervention in RP Escalates"]

[Text] I was quite excited when a friend of mine handed me a copy, reproduced, of an "underground" paper, ANG BAYAN [organ of Communist Party of the Philippines] which she had chanced upon, so I will also share it with you dear readers of the legitimate press, as well as with President Marcos. Since I can't possibly relate all its contents, I have chosen some excerpts from a short article regarding our very unpopular AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] in relation to the U.S. The title is "U.S. Military Intervention in the Philippines Escalating."

"U.S. imperialism is now taking a more direct hand in directing counterrevolution in the country.

"...A host of ranking officials of the Reagan administration have been making trips to the Philippines in recent months. They have been consulting with the regime and even with those of the bourgeoisie-reformist opposition on how to 'contain' the revolution. Among these officials have been Adm. William Crowe, commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, who is being groomed to take over as chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick who is a member of Reagan's cabinet; and assistant Defense Secretary Richard Armitage.

"Their efforts supplement those of the local U.S. Embassy with its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) component, and of the JUSMAG and USAID. In addition, U.S. 'military advisers' have been arriving in increasing numbers...

'It will be recalled that direct U.S. intervention in Vietnam started with the sending of 'military advisers'. Even when U.S. combat troops were already being dispatched in massive numbers and slaughtering the Vietnamese people, the U.S. was insisting that there were 'military advisers.'

"Aside from stepping up its 'intervention in the Philippines, U.S. imperialism has been trying to deodorize and glamorize the AFP's acting chief of staff Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos and supporting his 'reforms' in the AFP. This is meant to deceive the people into believing that the AFP is casting aside its bloodthirsty and corrupt image."

For the revolutionary movement, as also spelled out in the paper, the "task" is to "expose and oppose (U.S. intervention) in the sharpest manner possible." And this means bolder and stepped-up insurgency activities. In short, instead of being able to 'contain' the revolution, U.S. intervention including its all-out support for Ramos as expressed by Sen. Melcher, will only add fire to it.

MNLF APPEALS TO MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE FOR HELP

HK241536 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 24 Apr 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Davao City -- The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has formally asked the Muslim World League to help the splintered MNLF organization unite to enable the Philippine government to know with whom to negotiate for the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

Former MNLF political officers, "Commander Arafat," who now serves as an assemblyman in the autonomous region in Central Mindanao, said some vital features in the Tripoli Agreement had yet to be implemented because the MNLF had broken up into three factions. The groupings are those of Dimas Pundatu of Lanao area, Hashim Salamat of Davao and Cotabato, and Nur Misuari who has very few followers left in Zamboanga and Tawi-Tawi.

Arafat, whose real name is Odin Abdullah, said some 60 foreign-trained original MNLF Commanders (which included him), had decided to send an appeal to Dr. Abdullah Omar Nassee, secretary general of the Muslim World League, stating that since the three factions cannot unite the league should now ask the Islamic Conference to withdraw recognition and support from the group that is not willing to negotiate with the Philippine Government.

Arafat proposed that the Islamic Conference recognize only the group that is willing to end the conflict in Mindanao peacefully.

The latter appeal also requested for a representation of the Philippine Government by Muslim leaders in any international Islamic forum whenever the Muslim in Mindanao is at issue.

The MNLF commanders pointed out that Nur Misuari, the Libya-based MNLF leader, has always been the sole representative in Islamic gatherings. They charged that Misuari could no longer articulate the sentiments of the Muslims in the Philippines, since he and his remnant guerrillas were now consorting with the New People's Army, a communist group that is out to exterminate the Islamic faith in the country by spreading its godless ideology.

Misuari, according to Abdullah, cannot abdicate his international stature as revolutionary head and the comforts of a luxurious lifestyle. He charged that Misuari could not barter these with a measly salary he would be getting from the autonomous government should he decide to return.

PASAY CITY STRIKERS CLASH WITH MANILA POLICE

HK260551 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Twenty-five strikers were hurt yesterday [25 April] in a clash with Pasay City policemen who tried to remove the picket of the strike-bound Silicon Technology Incorporated in Pildera II in Pasay City. Following the dispersal, the police confiscated 40 Molotov cocktails and 30 pillbox bombs from the strikers. Silicon lawyer Andrecito Fornier said the dispersal action was carried out in compliance with a directive from the Ministry of Labor.

OPLE SAYS NO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BEFORE 1987

HK250432 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Labor Minister Blas Ople says the opposition should initiate a constitutional amendment if they really want a presidential election before 1987.

Minister Ople spoke before the Philippine Columbian Association and this report is from Betty Cabral:

[Begin recording] Responding to a query [words indistinct] during a public forum conducted by the Philippine Columbian, Labor Minister Blas Ople said presidential elections before 1987 will be most advantageous to the party in power. He pointed out the proportion of provinces, cities and towns controlled by the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL]. He said that out of 74 provinces, 73 are ruled by the KBL; all [words indistinct] are under the KBL; and out of the 1,600 mayors, less than 10 percent are from the opposition. The labor chief however emphatically said there will be no presidential elections earlier than 1987 unless the Constitution is amended. Instead of focusing their attention on the illusion of snap elections, Minister Ople said the opposition and the entire citizenry should rally behind the government and its economic recovery efforts. Asked to comment on the dismissal of former Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo Tolentino, Minister Ople said it is inherent in (?another) government anywhere in the world, regardless of the status of development of the nation, to require certain [words indistinct] in the cabinet to policies established by the head of the state. [end recording]

OPPOSITION ASK BATASAN TO OPPOSE VER REINSTATEMENT

HK251031 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Opposition members of parliament yesterday asked the Batasang Pambansa to oppose the reinstatement of Armed Forces Chief of Staff (on leave) Gen. Fabian C. Ver and 24 other military men indicted by the Agrava Fact-Finding Board in the Aquino-Galman double murder case. Ver and his co-accused should not be reinstated even if they are acquitted by the Sandiganbayan, said a resolution filed by the opposition, led by MPs Homobono Adaza, Ciriaco Alcelor, and Demetrio Demetria. Their reinstatement will belittle the people's will, the lawmakers said.

The oppositionists said the plan to reinstate Ver has split the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and is affecting the morale and the conduct of the military officers and personnel. The opposition solons said Ver who has long been retirable, should be retired. President Marcos announced recently that Ver will be reinstated as chief of staff if he is acquitted by the Sandiganbayan.

MARCOS INDUCTS NEW DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

HK241510 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Apr 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] President Marcos inducted Member of Parliament Carlos B. Cajelo as deputy defense minister for civil relations yesterday. The President announced the appointment of Cajelo during the April 17 Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) caucus in recognition of his experience in the pacification and counter-insurgency campaigns. Cajelo was provincial commander of Cotabato when he retired as a colonel in the Constabulary to run for governor of Cotabato in 1971. As governor of the province, Cajelo turned Cotabato into a Class A province. He was also a major participant in the country's campaign for self-sufficiency in rice for which he received the Presidential Golden Plow award in 1975. Cajelo's "Arakan Valley" concept which he launched in coordination with Regional Unified Command 12 then under Brig. Gen. Jose Magno served as a model in the country's counter-insurgency drive. The Arakan Valley concept calls for an integrated approach to the insurgency problem with all government agencies coordinating their efforts to meet the people's needs.

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